





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## BIG SUM IN FAILURES.

THE RECORD OF THE MONTH IS \$12,300,310.

November Crashes in Business World \$4,000,000 in Excess of Those for October and \$4,000,000 Above 1899—Forger's Body Not in Grave.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Commercial failures in November were \$50 in number and \$12,300,310 in amount of liabilities, against 782 in October for \$9,072,701, and 886 in November last year, when liabilities were only \$8,040,548. Manufacturing defaults were but 129 in number and \$3,853,165 in amount, the bulk of the mortality occurring in trading concerns, of which 617 failed for \$7,506,358. There were forty other commercial failures, with liabilities of \$910,733. Four banking and financial companies defaulted for \$823,000. At first glance the November statement appears very unsatisfactory, but it must be remembered that a few heavy failures in wool and other textile industries account for a large share of the reported liabilities. Aside from this one branch of trade, which has naturally suffered heavily from the tardy approach of winter, the failures show business to be on a good foundation. Holiday retail trade starts off well. The week has been characterized by many advances in prices. The dry goods trade, recovering after recent liquidation, shows business expanding, but irregularly and slowly. The wool market is recovering from the shock of heavy failures and sales at three chief Eastern markets increased about \$500,000 for the week, but prices are somewhat easier."

### MYSTERY IN FORGER'S DEATH.

Investigation at Princeton, Ky., Results in Startling Disclosures.  
An investigation into the death of the confessed forger, Frank Merriek, at Princeton, Ky., disclosed the fact that the body of the dead man is not in the grave in the cemetery at Blue Springs, where Merriek was presumably buried. Merriek's forgeries were discovered through charges made in the depositions of certain witnesses filed with a petition for divorce by Mrs. Merriek. Acting on this information, the arrest was made and Merriek confessed. He became ill on being arrested and died. His wife was married three days later to James Moore, for whom she had conceived a mad infatuation. She is a woman of great beauty and had been married to Merriek only a few months. Merriek's father has settled with the firm on which his son passed the forged checks.

### MOB MUST PAY FOR BURNING.

Irish Citizens' Raid on South Dakota Newspaper Office Costs Them \$700.  
After being out for ten hours the jury in the case of Robert H. McBride, a newspaper editor of Mitchell, S. D., against Abner B. Hitchcock and forty-seven other citizens of Mitchell, awarded a judgment for \$700. McBride sued to recover \$20,500 for the destruction of his printing office, the Mitchell Weekly Mail, by Irish citizens of Mitchell on Feb. 24, 1896. Articles published in the paper did not meet the approval of the people and they sought revenge by wrecking the office.

### Plan Six New Paper Mills.

Wisconsin capitalists are said to be interested in six different propositions to build paper and pulp mills. At a low estimate the cost of these mills, if all are erected, will be \$1,200,000, and they will have an output of about 210 tons of paper daily. The mills are to be located at Appleton, near St. Paul; Petoskey, Mich., and Crystal Falls, Mich.

### Ohio Traction Line Sold.

Andrew Ragle, vice-president of the Middlesex and Somerset Traction Railroad of Ohio, has taken possession of the property. No figures are given, but it is understood that the price is well up in the hundreds of thousands.

### Matrimony Not Their Aim.

The young women of Cardington, Ohio, have formed a "ladies' bachelor club." One of the motives of the club is to get those of its members who contain male company either "at home or abroad."

### Rough Rider Commits Suicide.

Frank C. Robertson, aged 43, Troop L, First regiment, National Cavalry volunteers, committed suicide in Wichita, Kan. His home is in Hancock County, Illinois. He was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

### Fulton's Big Fire Loss.

Fulton, Ky., was visited by a fire that destroyed twenty establishments and caused a loss of \$250,000. The blaze is supposed to have been started by burglars.

### Scores Die in Shipwreck.

A special dispatch from Naples says the steamer St. Marie, trading between Naples and Marseilles, has been wrecked, and that forty-five of her passengers and a part of her crew have been lost.

### Mother and Child Burn.

In Portland, Me., two persons lost their lives and two others were severely burned as the result of a small house fire.

### Host Surrenders in Luzon.

One thousand more bolomen have surrendered to Captain Green of the Thirty-third infantry at Vigan, Island of Luzon.

### Triple Wedding Feast Held.

At Hilliard, Mo., Mrs. John Hale celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. At the same time their son, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hale, observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, and the latter's son, Charles Hale, Jr., was married to Miss Anna Sypher.

### Magazine Explosion Kills Thirty.

Details of the explosion of a powder magazine recently in Nanking have been received. Fifty thousand cans of powder were exploded by a flash of lightning and thirty men were killed and fifty injured.

### Gold in Streets of Helena.

Gold was found in Main street, Helena, Mont., in considerable quantities. George Booker "panned" several buckets of earth taken from an opening in the street in the presence of several hundred people. Several dollars of the yellow metal was secured.

### Chicagonian Dead in a Bathbath.

A man thought to be either M. Becklund or R. Ronne of Chicago, was found dead in a bathbath at Seattle, Wash., under very suspicious circumstances. The supposition of the police is that the man was murdered and robbed in a bathbath by one of the inmates of the house.

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

## INFERNAL MACHINE IN MAIL.

Becomes Ignited in Pouch in Transit, but Does Not Explode.  
Postal officials in Chicago and Washington are mystified over the discovery of a supposed infernal machine in a mail pouch on the Omaha and Ogden Railway postoffice of the Union Pacific road. The contrivance was opened in Chicago by officers of the railway mail service, and has been forwarded to Washington. It is regarded as almost miraculous that the car in which the package was found was not blown to pieces, as the heat in the mail bag caused the stuff to ignite. It was mailed at Versailles, France, and was addressed to a prominent citizen of Salt Lake City, Utah. Clerks in the Omaha and Ogden Railway postoffice were almost stifled one day by a sickening odor which seemed to come from one of the mail pouches. The contents were emptied on the car floor and a smoldering package was found at the bottom. When it was uncovered the smoke became so strong that the clerks were driven to the car to keep from being overcome. It was an hour before they returned to examine it. The package was about ten inches long, four inches wide and four inches thick. Through burnt places the clerks saw several long, cartridge-shaped objects. They ceased their investigation then and put the box off at the next station, with instructions that it be sent to Chicago for examination as an infernal machine. The fact that the stuff was ignited in the mail sack leads the officials to believe it was an explosive sent with murderous intent. On the other hand, as it did not explode, they say the package might have been a practical joke.

## EMDEN, ILL., BANK ROBBED.

Burglars Also Shoot an Officer and Escape on a Handcar.  
Emden, Ill., was visited early the other morning by four masked desperadoes who rifled the Farmers' Bank of Emden of several thousand dollars and shot and fatally wounded Policeman Sanford of Emden. That the robbers were of the most desperate class seems certain. All of the tactics of determined light-thieves were brought into play by the men—dynamite, blasting the masonry of the bank vault and the strong box three times, with as much nonchalance as if they were working in an old and deserted quarry. Then they bound and gagged the policeman, and after a struggle and a few minutes of the most desperate fighting, they escaped with the loot. The robbers were seen by a farmer who lived near the bank and who reported the facts of his encounter with the masked men to the local officers who rushed out on to the street it was too late to apprehend the desperadoes. Hurrying to Delevan Junction the fugitives boarded the north-bound "Hummer" on the Alton and before Bloomington was reached the desperadoes had successfully covered their tracks.

## Fatal Floods in Tennessee.

Meager accounts of casualties by flood are coming in from west Tennessee. A few miles south of Dryden a man and two children in a buggy were thrown into deep back-water by the sloughing of a levee over which they were passing, and all were drowned. At the south fork of the Forked Deer river a negro truck hand of the Illinois Central was drowned. A negro boy was drowned in Caney creek near Glynn, Ky., the upstart of his buggy as he was attempting to ford the stream.

## Child Slayer Is Convicted.

Flora Miller, known as the child murderer, aged 20 years and the mother of four children, was received at the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary, together with her 10-month-old babe. The girl has been married twice, the first time when she was 14 years old. Mrs. Miller was convicted in August County of Ohio, to death by 4-year-old stepson because the child died.

## Miners Refuse to Strike.

Sixteen hundred miners of Hopkins County, Ky., refused to obey the strike order of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and continued to dig coal at the old rates. The miners are content with the wage scale as it exists, but the mine in the adjoining counties are dissatisfied.

## Lowers the World's Bicycle Record.

In a 15-mile mile paced race on the Indianapolis track at the Madison Square Garden, Cal., Gus Lawson defeated John Nelson, the middle distance champion. Lawson won by a quarter of a mile, and incidentally lowered the world's record by thirty-seven seconds, his time being 25:12.

## Germany and Turkey Disagree.

A difficulty has arisen between Germany and Turkey. The Ottoman government objects to Germany using the Red Sea Island, in the Red Sea, as a coaling station and wishes to establish there a Turkish depot accessible to all the powers. Germany, however, insists that she will not abandon the island.

## Murder and Suicide.

At Jacksonville, Oregon, G. W. Traynor shot and killed J. Hardenbrook and then killed himself. Hardenbrook was engaged to be married to Miss Sarah J. Traynor, sister of Mrs. Traynor. Traynor objected to the match and it is said had threatened Hardenbrook's life.

## Crew Lost in Lake Erie.

The entire crew of the schooner Maudie, which sank in shallow water near the Point Abino police middle ground, near Toledo, Ohio, has been found. There were seven of them, including the officers.

## Student Dies from Fall.

Gustave Q. Beck of Davenport, Iowa, a senior in the college of civil engineering at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., died from spinal meningitis, due to a fall backward from a chair.

## Killed in Labor Riot.

In a fight at San Antonio, Texas, between union and non-union employees of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company one man lost his life and four others were wounded.

## Rear Admiral McNair Dead.

Frederick W. McNair, senior rear admiral of the United States navy, ranking next to Admiral Dewey, died at his home in Washington as the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.85; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 22c; potatoes, 42c to 43c per bushel.  
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.60; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.85; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c.  
St. Louis—Cattle, \$2.25 to \$3.65; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.85; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c.  
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c.  
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.40; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c.  
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 21c to 22c; clover seed, prime, \$6.00 to \$6.10.  
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c.  
New York—Cattle, \$2.25 to \$3.40; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.85; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; butter, creamery, 24c to 25c; eggs, western, 25c to 26c.

## TRAIN GOES INTO RIVER.

Accident at Beaver, Pa., Causes Only One Death and Few Injuries.  
The escape from death of the eighty passengers on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland express train, which plunged over a high bluff into the Ohio river a mile west of Beaver, Pa., was one of the most marvelous recorded in railroad annals. The train with all on board was submerged in ten feet of water. There were early reports of heavy loss of life having occurred, but the later news puts the number at one, with several injured. The train was going at good speed and went over the embankment without warning. The embankment had been weakened by heavy floods.

## BEATS, BURNS AND MURDERS.

### Drunken Man Kills His Baby and Tries to Starve Others.

At Scofield, Utah, Richard Smith, a cool miner, beat his wife almost insensible, struck his 3-month-old child on the forehead, killing it, then wrapped his twin children in bedclothes, saturated the bundle with kerosene and set it on fire. The mother's screams for help brought neighbors, who overpowered Smith and saved the twins. While this was going on Jacob Kangas, a neighbor, was prevented by timely interference from killing his wife and three children. The two men had been drinking together.

### Fortune for an Humble Pair.

John Sullivan, an old bachelor, died several weeks ago at Seattle, Wash., leaving an estate valued at \$300,000, of which \$150,000 was in cash. Since then attorneys for the estate have searched all over the country for relatives, finally discovering a nephew and niece of the dead man living in Butte, Mont. They are Dennis Sullivan, a miner, and his sister, Mrs. Charles Cramer.

### Hold Piping of Gas Legal.

The Indiana Supreme Court has rendered a decision that the laying of 1800 pipes inhibiting the piping of natural gas outside of the State of Indiana is unconstitutional. The decision was rendered on an appeal from Marion, Ind., in which the manufacturers of the State sought to shut off the supply of gas now being piped to Chicago and Ohio cities.

### Five Firemen Crushed.

Five firemen were seriously injured while working on the Merchants' Hotel, which was destroyed by fire at McHenry, Kan. The firemen were on the third floor and apparently had the fire under control, when the building suddenly collapsed and six of the men were buried in the ruins. It is believed that all the men will recover from their injuries.

### Two Killed by a Live Wire.

At Akron, Ohio, Frank Werner and Louis Rohr were killed by a broken telephone wire charged with electricity. It had fallen across a trolley wire. The men stooped to pick it up and both were instantly killed.

### Montana's Big Increase.

The population of Montana, as officially announced, is 243,529, as against 132,159 in 1890. This is an increase of 111,370, or 84.1 per cent.

### Collide at Grade Crossing.

A Kagle avenue electric car, filled with passengers and a St. Paul freight train collided in Chicago and two persons were injured.

### Lost in a Typhoon.

The United States Fishery vessel, Yosemite, which was on a cruise off the coast of San Luis de Apra, Island of Guana, drifted sixty miles, struck a reef and was wrecked. Five of the crew were drowned.

### Four Workmen Are Injured.

A gasoline tank in the Westinghouse foundry, Allegheny, Pa., exploded, forcing a heavy casting through the roof, partly demolishing the wall and badly burning four workmen.

### Dr. Penrose Gives \$50,000.

Dr. D. K. Penrose, the philanthropist, Chicagoan who has disbursed a vast sum among what he calls freshwater colleges, surprised Colorado College at Colorado Springs with a gift of \$50,000, payable Jan. 1 next.

### Die in Glass Furnaces.

Thirteen persons were killed outright, fifteen fatally injured and several others less seriously hurt by the caving in of a roof over white-hot glass furnaces in San Francisco.

### Room Paul to Come Here.

Reverend Paul, who arrived in New York on President Kruger will seek refuge in this country.

## PLOT TO KILL MCKINLEY.

Revealed in a Letter to the Police of Hoboken, N. J.  
The police of Hoboken, N. J., have received a letter alleging the existence of a plot to assassinate President McKinley. The letter, which was forwarded to the police of the city of New York, contained the names of the alleged chief conspirator, which the police refuse to make public at this time. The letter, which is illegible, is as follows: "Sir—Having almost thoroughly assured myself of an anarchist plot against his excellency McKinley, I consider it my duty to advise you of the same. The man is more than suspected of being a leader, whose name is found in the enclosed slip. He is a fugitive from justice and a dangerous man, having been convicted several times, and on the last occasion being sentenced to five years' imprisonment for an anarchist attempt. My statement can be verified on applying to the prefect of police at Paris, France. In the course of the last year he had concealed with him a man named Francis, the author of an anarchist attempt at Saratoga, where he formerly resided as an agent of the police." The writer of this letter, the police say, has been located, and his story will be investigated.

## INDIANS IN A PITIFUL PLIGHT.

Withholding of Rations Places Sioux Face to Face with Starvation.  
The Indians of the Great Sioux Reservation near Fort Yates, S. D., have accepted the recommendation of Commissioner Jones that their bi-weekly rations be immediately stopped. That thousands of them will starve to death seems a foregone conclusion. Many persons think it is pitiable in the extreme their crops were a total failure and their relations are just enough to keep them alive. This reservation is unfit for anything but grazing, and the Indians can never support themselves by farming. A judicious issue of stock cattle might make the reservation self-sufficient. Many persons think a small monthly ration should be issued during the winter.

## IOWA DOCTOR IS MURDERED.

Man Arrested Who Had Been Heard to Make Threats.  
Dr. H. A. Hamilton, one of the leading citizens of Maryville, Iowa, was assassinated early on a recent morning. Alfred Ahn, who believed that the doctor was the cause of a separation between him and his wife, had been arrested charged with the crime. No one saw the shot fired, but it is asserted that Ahn had threatened to take the physician's life. Dr. Hamilton was passing through a thick wood near his home when a rifle shot was fired. The bullet passed through the Hamilton's head, but he lived long enough to stagger to the door of his home, where he fell unconscious and soon died. He leaves a widow and several children.

## FIVE COAL MINES DESTROYED.

Result of a Mysterious Landslide in West Virginia.  
Terrific rumblings and reports started the citizens of Bingham Creek, W. Va., on a recent evening. The people rushed from their homes and beheld the hillside caving in, and great avalanches of earth, stone and coal rolling toward the creek. At daylight it was seen that five coal mines in that vicinity had been utterly destroyed. The strata of limestone above the coal had been rent, and the bluff, a half-mile long and twenty feet deep, was precipitated to Bingham creek below, a distance of 100 feet, forcing the stream out of its natural course some distance.

## Baby Brown's Large Estate.

Mrs. Natalie Bayard Brown of Newport, R. I., guardian of her infant son, John Nicholas Brown, has filed an inventory of the estate left to him by his father, showing it to be worth \$1,049,693.1. The estate came to the child from his uncle, the late Harold Brown, who receives from his father.

## Fire in Treasury Building.

Fire was discovered in the rear room on the third floor of the Treasury Department in Washington. It was extinguished before serious damage was done. The loss is small. The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but it is supposed to have been either from spontaneous combustion or a defective fire.

## Boers Win a Victory.

Despite the strict censorship the news has leaked out and has been officially confirmed that one of the most alarming English reverses of the war has occurred by the surrender of the Ladysmith garrison, with the capture of 400 British troops and of two guns which were not even disabled.

## Man Confesses to Murder.

Andrew Doig, a stonecutter, was arrested in Cleveland upon the charge of having murdered Mrs. Mollie Knapp, whose mutilated body was found in her apartment. Doig admitted that he assaulted the woman, and alleged that she had robbed him.

## Axell Buys \$14,700.

Axell, the wonderful trotting stallion that was sold for \$100,000 on the day that he broke a 3-year-old record of 2:13, broken in 1880, was the star of the Fasig-Tipton horse sale at Madison Square Garden, New York. He sold for \$14,700.

## Boy Convicted of Murder.

Richard Novak, 17, was convicted of murder by a jury in the city of Chicago. Novak stabbed and killed his companion, Alvord Olsen, during a quarrel Sept. 17.

## Erie Canal Bank Gives Way.

A break in the sixty-mile levee of the Erie canal four miles west of Rome, N. Y., washed out 100 feet of the banks. The water flooded the flats. All boats on the level were grounded.

## Revenue Export Dies.

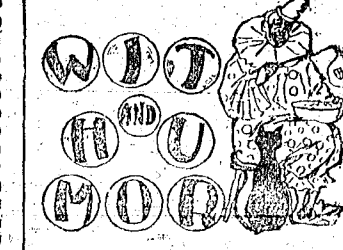
George Washington Wilson, commissioner of internal revenue, died at Washington, D. C., pneumonia, following a severe cold, was responsible for death. Mr. Wilson was 57 years old.

## For Bathrooms in Schools.

The Akron, Ohio, Board of Education is planning to equip all the school buildings with bath rooms. J. W. Kelley, a prominent member of the board, originated the idea.

## Death of Senator Davis.

Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, died at St. Paul of nephritis, aged 42 years.



## The Unattainable.

A man might study all his life the dusty tomes with wisdom rife, becoming heavy eyed and gray. Through getting knowledge day by day, he still would labor all in vain. One useful bit of lore to gain; To learn, by reason or by rote, just when to wear his overcoat.

## Quite Essential.

Madge—"I think I'll get measured for a Rainy Day Skirt."  
Mardjorie—"Don't you think, my dear, you would better get measured to see if you'd look all right in one?"—Puck.

## Evidence of It.

"Why do you say he is a man of impatience, fortitude and endurance?"  
"Because he has endured his own society all these years."—Chicago Post.

## Nice Little Dicky.

"Dicky, did you go up and tell papa that Mr. and Mrs. Jones were here?"  
"Yes, ma; he said he guessed he'd have to come down, but he didn't want to."—Indianapolis Journal.

## Paid and Collectable.

"There are only two kinds of style to put on, after all."  
"What are they?"  
"Well, the kind you put on with money you own, and the kind you put on with money you owe."—Puck.

## Unnecessary Advice.

She—John, dear, that recipe for lemon pie in my new cook book says to sit on a hot stove and stir constantly.  
He—Well, Penelope, if you do sit on a hot stove I think you will find that you have to stir constantly.—Indiana Weekly.

## A Sign of Activity.

Mrs. Strongminded—Oh, she's a nice woman, but I don't consider her very active or energetic.  
Mrs. Up-to-date—No?  
Mrs. Strongminded—Why, no. She isn't engaged in more than four or five different crusades.—Brooklyn Life.

## It Didn't Pay.

Baggs—Going to get your accident policy renewed?  
Little—Not on your life. The company's a fraud. I supposed that an accident with every policy, but instead of that I haven't so much as scratched my finger the whole year.—Boston Transcript.

## To Fit the Work.

"What kind of music?" asked the leader of the mandolin orchestra, "do you think your wife will want?"  
"Well," said the man who had called, "it's a sewing society of some kind that's to meet at the house. I guess any kind of rag-time would be appropriate."—Chicago Tribune.

## Bravely.

"Why is brevity considered the soul of wit?" asked the man who asks foolish questions.  
"Because," answered the man who makes foolish answers, "when a man is short he is much more likely to be acute. Nothing stimulates mental activity like needing the money."

## Woke Him Up.

Wife (midnight)—Cool. Cool. Wake up. There's a maid trying to get in.  
Husband (sleepily)—Nonsense! Go to sleep.  
Wife (as a last resort)—Maybe he's got a bill?  
Husband—Whoop! Where's my gun?—New York Weekly.

## Considerate Girl.

"Well, Miss Homeward gave young Mr. Brishston the cold shoulder at the end of party last night," said Mr. Beechwood.  
"That was considerate of her," commented Mrs. Wilkinsburg.  
"Eh?"  
"The rooms were so frightfully warm, you know."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

## Another Victim.

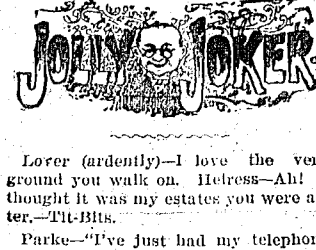
Angeline (tenderly)—Listen, Claude! You're my affinity. I feel it in my very soul!  
Claude—Hully Gee! Wat's an affinity?  
Angeline (reverently)—An affinity, Claude! O Claude! An affinity is a guy vot has got ten cents and is willing ter blow it—Puck.

## Lucky Bird.

"Don't you feel sorry for a bird in a gilded cage?" inquired the sentimentalist.  
"No, I don't," answered the short-haired man. "A bird in a gilded cage is about the only creature in the animal kingdom that gets its rent, heat, light, food and junior service without its costing a cent of money or a stroke of work."—Washington Star.

## A CUBAN SUGAR PLANTATION.

B. F. Atkins, of Boston, is the owner of a sugar plantation in Cuba, near the town of Havana, which is 13,000 acres in extent. It employs 1,500 persons, and on it there are two forts, 20 miles of railroad belonging to the place, three steam railroad locomotives, many homes for the white people and the natives, a big sugar factory, and a river which floats lighters loaded with sugar from the plantation docks to the ships on the coast. Last year it raised 20,000,000 pounds of sugar, and its owner expects to do much better this year.



## Football Scores on Thanksgiving Day.

Chicago ..... 15 Michigan ..... 0  
Northwestern ..... 5 Iowa ..... 5  
Pennsylvania ..... 27 Cornell ..... 0  
Minnesota ..... 20 Nebraska ..... 12  
Indiana ..... 24 Purdue ..... 5  
Detroit A. C. ..... 14 Yale College ..... 0  
Reids ..... 43 Knox ..... 0  
Notre Dame ..... 7 P. and S. ..... 0  
Columbia ..... 17 Carlisle Indians ..... 0  
Stanford ..... 5 California ..... 0

## Another snarl or two was put in the Western football tangle.

By day when Chicago beat Michigan and Northwestern tied with Iowa. As the situation is now there are no Western football champions. Iowa will claim the honor, but Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northwestern will say the Hawkeyes did not prove their superiority. They did not beat Chicago as badly as Wisconsin, yet Illinois and Northwestern beat Chicago and tied Iowa. Chicago tied Minnesota and Wisconsin lost to the Gophers. This makes the situation as mixed up as a Chinese puzzle.

On the face of it Minnesota appears to have the best of it, but the Millers have played few games with the big teams, and Wisconsin and Chicago claim they are not so good as Iowa. Stage insists Wisconsin is the best team in the



## MICHIGAN MATTERS.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

In Doubt as to Their Ship's Whereabouts—Daring Break for Liberty at Jackson—Boys Rob a Freight Car—Negro Murderers Are Dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Black of Birmingham are trying to trace their son, Robert, who left them on Nov. 10, 1890, and reached St. Ignace three days later. The last they heard from their boy was last February, in which Robert said he had been steadily employed in the lumber camps all winter at \$20 per month and his board, and that he was in the best of health. The next that Mr. Black heard from his son was through a man named Beach, who said that he had heard that Robert Black had died at the general store house at West Branch some time in May last. Investigation showed that the man who died at West Branch gave the name of Robert Brooks, and the Blacks are both to believe he was their son. The description of Brooks tallies with that of Robert Black, however.

**They Couldn't Get Away.**  
A daring but unsuccessful break for liberty was made by two convicts at the Jackson prison. As the men appeared in No. 10 ship were being marched to their cells after the day's work, Jim Butler, from Lenawee County, serving a sentence of twenty years for larceny, and Bert Livingston, from Saginaw County, fifteen years for burglary, broke from the line while momentarily out of sight of the keeper in charge and running across the prison enclosure, made their way into the clothing shop. Here, by breaking a window, they gained access to the roof of the east wing. They were discovered immediately, however, by a guard, who fired on them, raised the alarm and the men were easily captured.

**Pair of Precocious Kids.**  
Sheriff Cotton of Baldwin has placed in the Lansing industrial school Johnny Nelson and Wesley Nieland, aged 15 and 14 years, respectively, convicted of breaking into a freight car and then cutting the train on the Perry Marquette road at Weldon Creek. The facts are as follows: The boys got on at Baldwin and rode on the bumpers to Sweetwater, where they entered a car and broke into some merchandise, taking ten pounds of candy. At Weldon Creek they cut the train in two and made their escape in the darkness. Special Agent J. C. Johnson of Grand Rapids took the case in hand and found the boys, whose home was at Weldon Creek, and who pleaded guilty.

**Both Are Now Dead.**  
Enoch Larkins, colored, released at the Jackson prison in 1895 for life for murder, died in the hospital from quick consumption, aged 30 years. Larkins and his wife murdered an old lady who lived with them and unprovokedly attacked the body. The remains were afterwards found in some nearby woods. Both Larkins and his wife received life sentences to Jackson. Mrs. Larkins was transferred to the Detroit house of correction, where she died some two years ago, also from consumption.

**Noted Civil War Spy Is Dead.**  
Mrs. Hiram Hinsdale, who distinguished herself by her heroism during the Civil War and who rendered valuable service to the government as a spy, died at St. Mary's hospital, Detroit, at the age of 82. Mrs. Hinsdale received a pension of only \$12 a month and died as a charge upon charity. Mrs. Hinsdale was born in Steuben County, New York, in 1806, was married at the age of 14 and came to Michigan with her husband in 1840.

**Bank Robber Changes His Place.**  
Tom Black, alias Pevert, the notorious crook who was implicated in the Richmond bank robbery, hauled down his colors at Kalamazoo and entered a plea of guilty as charged. Black had long been fighting the counsel of his attorneys to plead guilty, but he was turned in Michigan after some sharp detective work, and is the fourth member of the famous Lake Shore gang to be brought to justice.

**Within Our Borders.**  
Mrs. Frances Jean, 82 years old, living in the northern end of West Bay City, died from the effects of inhaling gas that escaped from a coal stove.

Rochester has secured an addition to her list of industries in the shape of a window-shade factory. The plant will be in operation not later than Jan. 1. The people of Muskegon are blaming the census officials because they failed to show more than a few hundred increase in population in the past ten years. The early arrival of winter has found most of the farmers of Van Buren County unprepared for it. Nearly half the potatoes are not yet dug, nor the corn husked.

There is a possibility of a knitting factory locating at Utica, and to each the matter the village council has arranged for a site to be presented free to the proprietors of the industry.

The contract has been let for the rebuilding of the central school which was burned at Clare recently. The new structure will cost \$15,500 and will be ready for occupancy April 1.

Additional rural free delivery service has been ordered established at Blissfield with W. W. Miller as carrier. Length of route, 24½ miles; area covered, 30 square miles; number of houses on route, 1,010.

Another electric railway project is on tap. The Grand Rapids, Allegan and Kalamazoo Traction Company has been formed for the purpose of building a single track road from Grand Rapids to Kalamazoo, running through Dorr, Hopkings and Allegan.

A jury in the Circuit Court at Lansing acquitted Charlotte Wasson of the charge of forgery. It was shown that while the woman signed a forged mortgage, she did so without any intent to commit a wrong.

Since the deer-hunting season opened around Menominee, ten hunters have been killed, twelve badly wounded and two are missing. Among those killed are Floyd Shaddock, from Montcalm; Garfield Carr, from Chatham; and a few others.

Near Claydon, Ralph Adams, aged 18 years, while hunting, climbed a tree to shoot rabbits when his dog should drive them from a swamp. The gun was accidentally discharged, blowing off the top of Adams' head.

Mrs. Peter Anderson, residing two miles south of St. Joseph, attempted suicide by hanging herself from an apple tree. The rope broke and the woman was found by her husband in an unconscious condition.

Byron now has a diphtheria scare. South Lyon is again without a hotel. Gallien is to have a new opera house. Harbor Beach has adopted standard time.

The new school house at Omer is completed and in use.

Chicago expects Chicago parties to start a canning factory there.

Ladlogon business men have recently formed an organization to "whop" it up for the city.

S. W. Cline has been appointed postmaster at Summerton, vice C. A. Vredenburg, resigned.

Fifth Ward merchants in West Bay City report a large number of bogus silver dollars in circulation.

City officials at Iron Mountain are hot-footing beer dealers who sell tobacco or cigarettes to children.

Burglars entered the store of William Paid at Hemlock and blew open the safe, securing about \$37, mostly in gold.

A quiet movement is said to be on foot in Shiawassee County, looking toward the submission to the voters of the local option question.

The lakes in Cass County are unusually high this fall, although the rainfall for the past two months has been no more than normal.

Ionia County prohibitionists are early in the field and have already held their convention and named delegates to the spring State convention.

Michigan postmasters: Olive Center, Harry Yonker; vice John Yonker, resigned; Parmelee, Maria Tungate, vice W. W. Watson, removed.

The big beet sugar plant at Caro is doing such a fine business that it will be doubled next season. In one day farmers delivered 300 loads of beets.

Frank Benway of Bay City and William McKay of Kalamazoo were drowned in Saginaw bay while engaged in fishing. Their boat was upset in the heavy gale.

The Milwaukee road started trains over its branch to Crystal Falls, and the event was celebrated by an excursion from there to Channing, participated in by 200 people.

E. S. Nesbit of Kalamazoo was shot while sitting on a stump near Channing by a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul engineer named Macey, who mistook him for a deer.

One of Gladstone's industries has closed down for keeps, the National Copperage Co., having completed its work in the upper peninsula at the close of this season's run.

The Twentieth-Century Belgian Hare Co. is the name of one of the most recent projects launched at Kalamazoo. Those interested in it have fitted out a building for their novel enterprise.

Two burglars were captured at Freepoint while robbing the Freepoint Clothing Co.'s store. Mart Tinkler and Dell Godfrey made the capture. Tinkler was a shotgun on the burglars, filling the legs of both men with shot. They refused to give their names.

A movement is on foot among the farmers around Caro who raise beets for the sugar factory there to get them to contribute ten cents per ton on their crop for the betterment of the roads over which they haul their beets to the factory.

A couple of Spartans went to law over a matter of forty-six cents, and by the time the matter had gotten through the first court the cost had run up to \$70. And possibly the end is not yet, as one of the litigants threatens to carry the case higher.

Mark Windover, aged 21, was killed at the Grand Trunk locomotive works in Port Huron by being crushed between two locomotives. He was attempting to couple the yard engine to a dead engine detached from its tender, and in stopping down to make the connection his head and neck were caught by the lap plate and life instantly crushed out.

The will of the late Wm. Tice of Cass County gave his widow no more than a lower interest in his estate. The 100 acres he held were largely virgin forests and valuable. Mrs. Tice thought she should have about half, but the brothers and sisters stood for the will. The Probate and Circuit courts sustained the will, but the Supreme Court says Mrs. Tice shall have a half.

The dental museum of Ann Arbor University has received the most valuable gift in its history, of which Dr. William Mitchell of London, England, a graduate of the dental class of 1878, is the donor. The acquisition is a collection of teeth from nearly every living animal in the world, including several extinct species.

Among them fine specimens of molars from the mastodon and mammoth.

The South Haven Construction Company is to begin work at once on a trolley line between South Haven and Paw Paw Lake, terminating at St. Joseph. The new company will be incorporated in a few days under the name of the South Haven, Paw Paw Lake and St. Joseph Electric Street Railway Company.

The following are the proposed electric lines: The Indiana Street railways, which will operate between South Bend and St. Joseph; the Holland and East Shore line and the South Haven, Paw Paw Lake and St. Joseph line.

Lightning struck a house near Hillsdale the other night and ripped the floor right up in one place, shattering the boards into splinters. Three boys who were sleeping in the room were not injured in the least, the bed being held up by the joists which had supported the floor.

One place where the recent census is going to make a lot of difference is in the salary of the judge of probate in the various counties. After each census the salary of this officer is increased or reduced as the population of the county has increased or decreased, within certain limits.

The Commissioner of the Currency has approved of the application of Elias B. John P. and E. H. Rorick and Albert Foster and Ed. L. Barber to organize the First National Bank of Marquette, with a capital of \$25,000.

The other morning the doors of the Sanitary Milk Company of Ann Arbor were opened, and the proprietor, M. White, was found to be missing from the premises. A few minutes later a man named White was found walking the streets of Onondaga, Neb., robbed and demented. Later he was removed to his old home at Ridgeway, Ont.

Wm. Lemm, one of the oldest residents of the Lake Superior country, was drowned in Muskegon Bay. He was going to Grand Island from town and stopped at Powell's Point, where the body was found. Lemm lived on Grand Island fifty-three years.

A serious accident happened at the State Lumber Co.'s mill at Manistowic, Gustave A. Lumberer attempted to cut off the sawdust from a set of rapidly revolving rollers on the edge when his sleeve became caught. He was unable to extricate himself and before the machine could be stopped his head was mangled by a projecting key on some shafting.

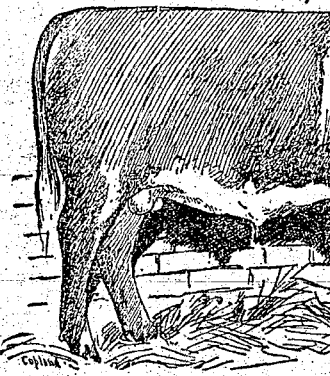


### Value of Irrigation.

Prof. Voorhees, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Eastern States as well as in those west of the Mississippi Valley. He estimates that the loss of hay in New Jersey by reason of the drought of May and June, 1890, amounted to not less than \$1,500,000, while that on small fruits and vegetables was much larger. He gives these figures from the Experiment Farm. In 1897 and 1898, both wet seasons, the hay crop averaged two tons, 1,800 pounds per acre. In 1899 it was but a little over one ton. This was a loss of over \$400 on twenty-five acres. Crimson clover for forage averaged for the two wet years eight and one-half tons per acre, and for the dry year the yield was but five tons. The oat and pea forage gave six tons per acre in the two first years, and but three tons 600 pounds in 1899. On small fruits the loss was much greater. The following rate per acre more than that not irrigated, blackberries 1,033 quarts worth \$93.42, raspberries 329 quarts worth \$32.90, currants 852 quarts worth \$85.90. Thus, on an acre of each there would be a gain of \$211.52 by irrigation.

The report of the weight of stubble and roots on a clover field after the last crop had been taken off in the autumn, as found on the experimental farm of the late John B. Laves at Rothamstead, England, has often been published, but it has been so long since we have seen it that it will probably be new to many of our readers. They found in the stubble and waste on the surface of the ground 2,669 pounds per acre. In the first nine inches below the surface 3,017 pounds, in the next nine inches 275 pounds, and in the third nine inches 191 pounds, or in all 6,152 pounds. According to analysis this vegetable matter

### SHORTHORN BULL CALF SCOTCH CHAMPION.



The above illustration, reproduced from the London Live Stock Journal, shows the Shorthorn bull calf Scotch Champion, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill. He was sold in October last to Mr. W. Duthie, Collynie, for 330 guineas, this being the highest price at auction for a bull of the breed, during the year.

The year 1899 was an exceptional one for earliness and duration of drought.

**A Hog Hanger.**  
An Ohio farmer writes sketches an arrangement for hanging hogs when scalding, etc. It is made by taking a large pole about fifty feet long for lever and another about sixteen feet long for post. Set this post four feet in ground and have made a clevis-shaped iron (A) to support lever on the post. This clevis is about one foot long and wide as post after squaring, with a crosspiece welded on near middle of bottom or round part. A three-quarter inch hole is made through bottom of clevis and center of crosspiece, through which an iron pin is run and driven into top of post, so as to permit clevis to revolve on post. Make a five-eighths inch hole in the long pole or lever about twelve feet from large end. Raise lever up and hang in clevis. Attach a strong chain to large end, and have the scalding vat directly beneath this chain. Set a bench or platform beside vat, to scald hogs on, and next to this platform

erect a post with four crosspieces on top to hang hogs on. Fasten a small rope to small end of lever to pull it down with when lifting the hog in and out of scalding receptacle on bench and to hanging post.

**Thick or Thin Seeding.**  
Almost every farmer knows that the closer grain is sown or stands when growing usually the greater the proportion of the straw to the grain, the only exception being when conditions are such that the straw is very short while grain is large and plump. This may depend in part upon the season, but in some cases is due to there being but little nitrogen in the fertilizer to stimulate growth of straw and plenty of phosphoric acid to increase size of grain. This may serve as a hint for the proper fertilizer to use. But now the

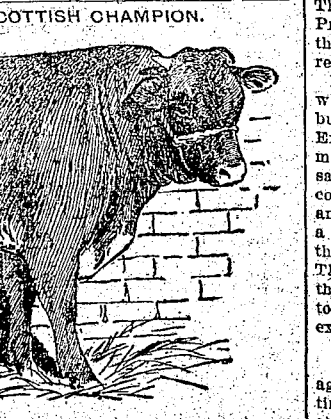
Machine Experiment Station has ascertained another point by growing one, five and eight stalks of grain in pots of the same size, using oats and spring wheat. They found that the grain where there were five stalks in a pot contained but 50½ per cent as much nutritive value as those where one stalk grew alone, while where eight plants are in the pot there was only 70.1 per cent nitrogen and 76.91 per cent nutritive value as compared with the single stalk.

**Winter Cabbage.**  
Cabbage is easily kept all winter by being buried in the ground head downward. Select the most firm heads, cut off the root smoothly and pack them in piles much as apples, turnips or spudges are treated. When removed, a few leaves may be found spoiled, and it will be necessary to thoroughly cleanse the whole head, tearing off each leaf before halving the head, as a small brown worm, easily detected, is liable to work its way in among the leaves.—Mealman's Monthly.

**Beef or Butter.**  
The Minnesota Experiment Station tested the cost of food for producing beef and butter, and found that four steers made a daily gain of 2.52 pounds and on food worth \$8.51, they gained 425 pounds, a cost of about 2 cents a pound. Four cows fed on the same

amount and kind of food used \$18.84 cents worth in the same time, and produced 255.43 pounds of butterfat, equal to 208 pounds of butter, at a cost of about \$3.97 per hundred pounds. It took of dry matter in the food 8.2 pounds to make a pound of gain on the steers, and 16.25 pounds to make a pound of butter. If food were all that had to be taken into consideration but would be most profitable at present rates, but more care is necessary in selecting cows of a dairy type than steers for feeding. Better buildings and more utensils are required for butter making than for fattening cattle, and much more labor is required in making butter. But again this is in part offset by the value of the skim milk and buttermilk for feeding to calves, pigs or poultry, which might amount to nearly as much meat as was produced of butter. This would help pay for the labor, and often the farmers desire to find a profitable market for their labor.

**The Value of a Clover Sod.**  
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## THE REPUBLIC IS SAFE

### PRESIDENT DECLARES THERE IS NO DANGER OF EMPIRE.

First Speech Since Ballots Were Cast Is Made by Executive Before the Union League at Philadelphia—Meaning of the Verdict.

When the American people choose a President they expect him to understand what forces designated him for the highest honor men can confer. They expect him to appreciate and comprehend the responsibilities to which he has been called. They expect him rightly to interpret the people's verdict and thus prove himself able accurately to execute the people's will. President McKinley's address at Philadelphia on Saturday, his first formal comment on the verdict of Nov. 6, on all these points meets the people's just expectations.

"Be not disturbed; there is no danger from empire; there is no fear for the republic." With these words President McKinley, in his first public address since the election, replied to the charges made by his political opponents during the national campaign.

The President's speech was delivered at the annual banquet of the Union League Club, one of the oldest and most influential Republican organizations of the country, the occasion being the celebration of "Founders' Day." President McKinley was the guest of honor, there being present also Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, Vice President-elect, and all the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary of War Root, who is in Cuba. Before the distinguished assemblage, which included many of the foremost business men of the city, the nation's Executive made his first extended comment on the result of the election. He said that the victory won at the polls could not be considered in any sense an individual triumph, but instead was a declaration by the people of what they wanted maintained in government. The duty of the party chosen to manage the affairs of the nation, he said, was to interpret rightly the public will and execute it faithfully.

**Meaning of People's Verdict.**  
That the verdict of the people was against the false doctrine of class distinction, for a maintenance of the gold standard, for commercial expansion, for beneficent government under American sovereignty in the Philippines, and for the honor of national obligations, the President said was plain to all. He expressed satisfaction at the decisive nature of the victory, and gave credit to all the forces combining to elect the Republican ticket. These, he said, included many who belonged to another party and many former Republicans, who had been separated from the party, but had returned to their old faith. A special tribute was paid to the great body of labor, engaged in mechanics and agriculture, who contributed to the success.

President McKinley's address was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Union League: An after-dinner speech is to me always a difficult performance, an after-dinner speech after a dinner is a still more difficult task, and I shall do little more than make acknowledgment to this patriotic association for its unceasing loyalty to the government, for the earnest support it has given to the present administration in the trying years through which it has passed, and express my sincere thanks for the great honor to me, which should be shared by my distinguished associate on the national ticket, the Vice President-elect, as well as by those connected with me in the conduct of public affairs.

"We are always in danger of exaggeration on an occasion of exultation over a political victory, and while the result mainly is due to the efforts of our splendid party, there is sometimes a tendency to give too little credit to other forces which, silent though they may have been, were none the less potential. We must not withhold generous acknowledgment from that great body of our citizens, who, belonging to another party, powerfully assisted in the achievement of the result which you celebrate to-night; nor from that other large body, former members of our own party, who with honesty of purpose separated from us a few years ago on financial issues, have now returned and are home again to stay.

"Nor is any accounting for the victory either just or accurate which leaves out of the calculation the almost unbroken column of labor engaged in mechanics and agriculture, which rejected the false doctrine of class distinction as having no place in this republic, and which rebuked those teachings which would destroy the faith of American manhood in American character and American institutions.

"The business men in every part of the country, typified by this great organization, were a mighty factor in the recent contest. And may we not also ascribe much to the influence of the home with its affluence? In any previous election was it greater, or in any did the counsels of the freeds determine more largely the vote of the electors?

"Nothing in government can be more impressive than a national election, where the people delegate their power and invest their constitutional agents with authority to execute their behests. The character of the transaction clothes it with solemnity. It is serious business. Its issues always are momentous. What a lesson in self-government it teaches! Millions of voters on the same day throughout every section of the United States depositing their mandate and recording their will. Done by the people in their own communities, in the very precincts of the home, under the supervision of their fellow citizens and chosen officials, and to insure its freedom and independence, the ballot a secret one. God forbid that any citizen selected for that sacred trust should ever attempt to divert the will of the sovereign people or tamper with the sanctity of their ballots.

"Some disappointments follow all elections; but all men rejoice when an election is so decisive as to admit of neither dispute nor contest. The value of a national victory can only be right-

ly measured and appreciated by what it averts, as well as by what it accomplishes. It is fortunate for the party in power if it understands the true meaning of the result. Those charged by the people with administration and legislation are required to interpret as well as to execute the public will, and its rightful interpretation is essential to its faithful execution.

"We cannot overestimate the great importance and the far-reaching consequences of the electoral contest which came to us as a personal phase. It is not the triumph of an individual, nor altogether of a party, but an emphatic declaration by the people of what they believe and would have maintained in government. A great variety of subjects was presented and discussed in the progress of the campaign. We may differ as to the extent of the influence of the several issues involved, but we are all agreed as to certain things which it settled.

"It records the unquestioned indorsement of the gold standard, industrial independence, broader markets, commercial expansion, reciprocal trade, the open door in China, the inviolability of public faith, the independence and authority of the judiciary, and peace, and beneficent government under American sovereignty in the Philippines, American credit remains unimpaired, the honor of American arms unsullied, and the obligations of a righteous war and treaty of peace unrepudiated.

"The Republican party has placed upon it tremendous responsibilities. No party could ask for a higher expression of confidence. It is a great thing to have this confidence; it will be a greater thing to deserve and hold it. To this party are committed new and grave problems. They are too exalted for partisanship. The task of settlement is for the whole American people. Who will say they are unequal to it?"

"Liberty has not lost, but gained in strength. The structure of the fathers stands secure upon the foundations on which they raised it, and is to-day, as it has been in the years past, and as it will be in the years to come, the government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

"Be not disturbed; there is no danger from empire; there is no fear for the republic."

**Roosevelt on Problems Ahead.**  
Governor and Vice President-elect Roosevelt followed Mr. McKinley. He said in part: "I feel that we are to be congratulated not merely as Republicans, but as Americans, because we approach the twentieth century in the knowledge that this people have, with seriousness of purpose, set their faces to a proper solution of all the many problems which a great nation has to meet and which this nation must solve alike in its home policy and in doing its share of the world's work that confronts all the great world powers."

Senator Lodge, Senator Wolcott, and a number of other speakers then were successively prescribed.

### BLANCHE K. BRUCE'S TACT.

How He Exercised It to Avert Trouble on a Mississippi Steamboat.

On one of Blanche K. Bruce's visits to New York he told of an experience which he had just after he was elected Senator from Mississippi, and it was an experience which illustrates the tact and good sense which always characterized him, and which explained much of the success and respect which he gained by his public life in Washington. It was announced that the Senator would go to Washington from his Mississippi home by one of the Mississippi steamboats, at least as far as St. Louis on his way. The captain, a man of the name of Leathers, was a typical Mississippi steamboat captain, and he was reported to have said that he would show the black Senator when he got aboard of his boat that he would have to keep his place on that boat, and if he put on any airs because he happened to be Senator the captain would teach him manners.

As soon as Bruce boarded the steamboat he sought the captain and said to him: "Captain Leathers, I am going to Washington, and a part of the way as passenger on your steamboat. My name is Bruce; and possibly you may have heard of me. What I wanted to say is that I know perfectly well what the feeling of many people who are travelers regarding persons of my color is. They cannot help it, and I cannot help it, and I am going to give them no occasion for any annoyance while I am a passenger on your boat. I simply ask you that you see to it that I am made as comfortable as possible, and I assure you that you will have no reason for complaint."

The bluff captain stepped back a pace or two, looked Bruce over, and then held out his hand and said with great emphasis: "By— you shall sit at my table; you shall sit on my right hand on the entire trip, and if any man objects he will have to fight me. A man who can talk as you have and who is as fair as you are is a ——— sight better fitted to be a United States Senator than some of the white Senators I have carried on this boat," and on that entire trip of three days the captain made Bruce his guest.—Philadelphia Press.

### Ho Addressed the Jury.

A man who had never seen the inside of a courtroom until he was introduced as a witness in a case pending in one of the Scottish courts, on being sworn, took a position with his back to the jury and began telling the story to the judge.

The judge, in a bland, courteous manner, said: "Address yourself to the jury, sir."

The man made a short pause, but, notwithstanding what had been said to him, continued his narrative.

The judge was then more explicit, and said to him: "Speak to the jury, sir; the men sitting behind you on the benches."

The witness at once turned around, and, making an awkward bow, said, with perfect gravity, "Good morning, gentlemen."—Buffalo Courier.



### Cottage Cheese.

Put two gallons of sour (clabbered) milk into a granite or porcelain kettle, set over the fire, stirring constantly until about as warm as new milk, or until the whey separates from the curd. Have ready a colander over which you have laid a piece of strong cheesecloth. Pour in the warm milk, let it stand to drain, lifting the corners of the cloth occasionally to allow the whey to run out. Drain and press until perfectly dry. Add to the dry curd one pint of good cream (not necessarily perfectly sweet), a little salt and a dash of pepper if liked. Mix and rub through the colander, beat well, add more or less cream to taste. The milk must not become too warm, for if the curd is too hard it will not absorb the cream.

### Hints for Housekeepers.

Dried orange peel allowed to smolder on a piece of red-hot iron will kill any bad odor and leave a fragrant one behind.

The best remedy against ants is cayenne pepper. Spread it on the shelves of the store closet under the paper that covers them.

Marks that have been made on paint with matches can be removed by rubbing first with a slice of lemon, then with whiting, and washing with soap and water.

If one can wear old, loose kid gloves while ironing they will save many calloused spots on the hands.

If brass or copper, after cleaning, is rubbed with old soft newspapers it will look much brighter and keep clean much longer.

### Rolling Jelly Cake.

Beat the yolks of three eggs till light and thick, add one cup of sugar and beat again, then beat the whites and mix them with the yolks and beat all together till very light. Stir in three tablespoons of cream or one of melted butter, and one cup of pastry flour, mixed with one teaspoon of baking powder. Spread it very thin on long shallow tins, well buttered, and bake it in a moderate oven. When done, turn out and spread the bottom with jelly and roll it up while warm, then freeze and put it away so it will not unroll.

### Egg Plant.

There are several ways of cooking this curious vegetable, but nothing more satisfactory than a good brown fry in the old way, with a small amount of "fryings" in the skillet, has been found. Egg plant should be cut in thin slices, the thin, brown skin removed, each

slice salted a little and then all piled together covered with a plate and a weight put on them for an hour before turning them in egg and fine bread crumbs to fry. This gets rid of all the disagreeable brown juice.

### Cleaning Flind.

The English society of Mrs. J. J. offered a prize of \$500 for the best method of cleaning silk, woolen and cotton fabrics, and this is the receipt that won. Into a pint of clear, soft water drop two potatoes of good size, strain through a coarse sieve into a gallon of water and let the fluid settle. Pour the starchy fluid from the sediment, and in it rub the articles to be cleaned, rinse thoroughly in clear water, dry and press.



# The Avalanche.

C. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The six southern states where the negro vote is suppressed by law cast little more than 200,000 votes at the last election. This is about the vote cast by Maryland, which has six representatives in Congress. The six southern states referred to have nearly fifty representatives. Is this fair to the rest of the country and should it be permitted to continue?

The ladies of Crawford county are informed that McCall's Magazine is the handsomest home and fashion magazine in existence. This celebrated magazine offers beautiful premiums to all who raise clubs, and illustrates the famous McCall Bazaar Patterns. The premiums offered are the handsomest in the world. It contains stories, literary articles and handsome colored fashion plates. The publishers wish one representative in every locality, and will send instructions and free prize offers to any lady who will mention this paper and send her name and address to the McCall Company, 144 West 14th Street, New York City. nov29,3w

The Tammany report on the closing of the worst places of the worst quarters of New York is interesting reading. It shows that even Tammany can be made to feel the shame of public disgrace, if only the lash be laid on hard enough.

Their present purpose is very likely that of undoing by overdoing. They will try to show that it is impossible to make people virtuous by law and count on the reaction to give them the chance to run a "wide-open" town again.

But we do not believe their scheme will succeed as well as they expect. From the beginning of this movement in Bishop Potter's letter it has been kept clear that there is to be no attempt made on the part of the reformers to coerce people into being good. They recognize that as impossible. But it ought not to be impossible to prevent the coercion of young girls to lives of infamy and the continual seduction to evil on the streets. New York can be as clean as other cities if it chooses. Let it come up to that standard at least.—Today.

The Best Salve in the World is Bannan Salve. It is made from a prescription by a widely known skin specialist and positively is the most healing salve for piles, burns, scalds, ulcers, running sores and all skin diseases. There is nothing so good. L. Fournier.

De Wet's capture of De Wetsdor comes along with the French vote of sympathy with Kruger to raise the pitch that they have reached for many long weeks. But the hopes can not be realized. The blow, though striking and remarkable, is not in any sense a serious one to the British. It only serves to make them more determined to carry the thing through to an end, and the French vote of sympathy acts in like manner.

Washington's victory at Trenton, and the effect it had on French intervention, will naturally come to mind, but the likeness does not run so deep as the friends of the Boers would like to have it. The latter are not fighting a king but the whole British nation, and the blow they have struck, though remarkable, does not as Washington's did, affect the strength of the whole British army. The outcome cannot be avoided. The part of the hero, wise as well as brave and persistent, is to bow to the inevitable and save useless suffering and bloodshed.—Today.

A discharged soldier lately returned from the Philippines, tells a tale of a shirt which is to good to be lost. His company was returning from a long and tiresome scouting trip, in which most of the men had parted with the greater part of their wearing apparel, when he saw on a clothes line in the grounds of a residence adjoining a big stone church, two very good shirts hung out to dry. As he had at the time only half a shirt to his back he proceeded to help himself to a whole one, whereupon a woman came out of the house and said to him in passible good English: "You will pay for that on the judgement day." "Madam," he replied, "if you give such long credit, I will take both shirts" which he proceeded to do.—The Argonaut.

A Keen Clear Brain. Your best feelings, your social position or business success depend largely on the perfect action of your stomach and liver. Dr. Ding's New Life Pills give increased strength, a keen clear brain, high ambition. A 25 cent box will make you feel like a new being. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

## Official Canvass for the County of Crawford.

VOICES.

For President: McKinley.....481 Bryan.....232  
McKinley's majority.....249  
For Governor: Bliss.....384 Maybury.....317  
Bliss's majority.....67

For Representative in Congress: Crump.....427 Joslyn.....269  
Crump's majority.....158  
For State Senator, 28th Dist.: Doherty.....408 Hartley.....292  
Doherty's majority.....116

For Representative in State Legislature: Bolton.....440 Kingsbury.....250  
Bolton's majority.....190  
For Judge of Probate: J. C. Hanson.....380 R. McElroy.....310  
Hanson's majority.....70

For Sheriff: Geo. F. Owen.....425 A. J. Love.....243  
Owen's majority.....182  
For County Clerk: J. J. Collier.....492 S. E. Odell.....274  
Collier's majority.....218

For County Treasurer: J. J. Conventry.....802 P. M. Hoyt.....347  
Conventry's majority.....455  
For Register of Deeds: A. Failing.....400 John Leece.....263  
Failing's majority.....137

For Prosecuting Attorney: O. Palmer.....417 J. Patterson.....293  
Palmer's majority.....124  
For Circuit Commissioner: O. Palmer.....417 L. T. Wright.....385  
Palmer's majority.....32

For Coroners: Wm. Woodworth.....488 B. Sherman.....437  
Woodworth's majority.....51  
For County Surveyor: Wm. Blanshan.....407 A. E. Newman.....300  
Blanshan's majority.....107

Amendment to the Constitution: Yes.....622 No.....39  
Majority in favor.....583  
W. HAVENS, JOHN A. LOVE, CANVASSERS. C. I. RICHARDSON.

Tortured a Witness. Intense suffering was endured by witness T. L. Martin, of Dixie, Ky., before he gave this evidence: "I coughed every night until my throat was nearly raw; then tried Dr. King's New Discovery which gave instant relief. I have used it in my family for four years and recommend it as the greatest remedy for Coughs, Colds and all Throat Chest and Lung troubles. It will stop the worst cough, and not only prevents but cures Consumption. Price 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store.

Secretary Baker, of the state board of health, has sent to all the newspapers in the counties of Michigan where lumbering operations are carried on, a request that they publish and urge the importance of general vaccination and revaccination at this time when small-pox is already present in thirteen places in Michigan.

A Woman's Awful Peril. "There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation" were the startling words heard by Mrs. I. B. Hugi, of Lima, Mich., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach-trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It is a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedy. Cures Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Try It. Only 50c. Guaranteed. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

A Washington physician declares that kerosene oil, as refined by modern methods, develops a deadly gas if the lamp is turned down low, and may be fatal to young children. If this be really true, something should be done about it. The use of lamps, burned very low is very prevalent in sick rooms and children's rooms.

World's Champion. "I tried many remedies to cure Piles," writes W. R. Smith of Lathum, Ill., "but found no relief till I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. I have not been troubled with Piles since." It's the only champion pile cure on earth and the best salve in the world 25c per box, guaranteed by L. Fournier, Druggist.

The Michigan Central railroad, is testing the use of oil to lay the dust along its roadbed. This week experiments are being made near Battle Creek, where a stretch of nine miles of track is being sprinkled. Crude petroleum is being used at the rate of 1,800 gallons per mile, at a cost of about \$80 per mile. If these tests prove satisfactory, next summer the entire roadbed will be kept dustless, which will be a great blessing for people who have to travel by rail in hot weather.

A cold cough or a gripe can be "nipped in the bud" with a dose or two of Foley's Honey and Tar. Beware of substitutes. L. Fournier.

The Agricultural College has now the best collection of Fungi in the state, having lately purchased a collection gathered by the late Gilbert H. Hicks, formerly instructor in botany at the college.

The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by coughing, is requested to call on L. Fournier and get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. It always gives relief.

Notice of Separation. Whereas on November 22d A. D. 1900, Melba, Harriet Iroper, nee King, did voluntarily and with her own choice and will leave and forsake my bed and board, without my consent and leave and is still remaining away, therefore I will in nowise be responsible for any debts she may contract from the date of this notice thence on, and all persons are hereby warned not to trust her on my account.  
BERTIL JEROME PROPER, dec-3w Her Husband.

For Pneumonia. Dr. C. J. Bishop, Agnew, Mich., says: I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of Pneumonia with good results in every case. There is nothing so good. L. Fournier.

Detroit Live Stock Market. M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, Detroit Dec. 4, 1900.  
The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:  
Prime steers and heifers \$4.30 to 4.40; heavy butchers' cattle, \$2.25 to 3.50; common, \$2.50 to \$3.75; canners cows, \$1.50 to \$2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$2.25 to \$3.50.  
Milk cows, steady at \$25.00 to \$50.00; calves, active at \$4.50 to \$6.50.  
Sheep and lambs, small receipts and higher; prime lambs \$4.80 to \$4.90; mixed \$3.25 to \$4.00; culls \$2.00 to \$2.50.  
Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$4.50 to \$4.80; Yorkers \$4.50 to \$4.80; pigs \$1.50 to \$1.75; rough \$1.25 to \$1.50; stags, 4 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

\$1,000 Worth of Good. A. H. Thurness, of Willis Creek Coal Co., Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I have been afflicted with kidney and bladder trouble for years, passing gravel or stones, with excruciating pain. Other medicines only gave relief. After taking Foley's Kidney Cure the results were surprising. A few doses started the brick dust, like fine stones, etc., and now I have no pain, no secret, my kidneys and I feel like a new man. Foley's Kidney Cure has done me \$1,000 worth of good." Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

To Whom It May Concern. Take notice: That an application signed by the undersigned, Peter Muirhead, has been made to the Board of Supervisors of the county of Crawford, Michigan, for leave to construct a dam across the Manistee river, for the purpose of erecting a reservoir or pond, in said river above said dam, in which to store logs and other forest products, at a point as follows:—One hundred and sixty rods north and four rods east of the quarter post located on the south line of section seven town twenty-eight north range four west. Said dam to be built of earth and timber not to exceed twenty feet in height; the base and foundation to be not to exceed eighty feet in breadth; the top breadth of said dam to be not to exceed twenty feet. A chute to be constructed through said dam eighty feet in length, ten feet wide in the clear, inside measurement, and twenty feet in depth, to permit the free and unobstructed passage of timber and other forest products through said dam; said chute and dam to have suitable gates therein to control the flow of water of said stream. Said dam to be provided with a fish ladder, to be put in such manner as shall be required by the Board of Fish Commissioners of the State of Michigan. And that such petition will be read and brought on to be heard at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Michigan, on the first Monday in January, 1901, to wit: the 7th day of said month, in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan.

PETER MUIRHEAD. Postoffice address, Frederic, Mich.

For Hoarseness. Ben. Ingerson, of Hutton, Ind., says he had not spoken a word above a whisper for months, and one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice. It is used largely by speakers and singers. Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

Notice for Publication. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Land Office at Marquette, Mich., November 15th, 1900.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named Settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on December 29, 1900, viz: Gertrude M. Hartman, for the W 1/4 of NE 1/4 and SW 1/4 of Section 8, Tp. 25 N., R. 1 W.  
She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles E. Kellogg, William Cook, George M. Cook, Conrad Welnes, all of Jack Pine, Mich.  
THOMAS SCADDEN, REGISTER nov22-4w



A Girl's Experience. My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak; the least noise started her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Foley's Kidney Cure she was as good as new. She could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect, and she sleeps well every night. —Mrs. Lucy McNitt, Brush Valley, Pa. —Foley's Kidney Cure cures Constipation, Catarrh, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist. WEST BRANCH, MICH.  
Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT, DENTIST. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.  
Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue. Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.



The Working Teacher's Library. Under this general title has recently been issued a collection of standard and valuable volumes of interest and value. No other collection so happily covers the whole field of pedagogical literature or meets so fully and satisfactorily all the actual needs of the Public School Teacher. The Library contains: The Theory and Practice of Teaching, by H. C. Parker; The Art of Teaching, by J. H. Kilpatrick; Practical Lessons in Psychology, by W. D. Howells; The Manual of Mental Hygiene, by H. A. Hays; The Psychology of the Child, by G. S. Hall; The Psychology of the Adolescent, by G. S. Hall; The Psychology of the Adult, by G. S. Hall; The Psychology of the Old, by G. S. Hall; The Psychology of the Sick, by G. S. Hall; The Psychology of the Deaf, by G. S. Hall; The Psychology of the Blind, by G. S. Hall; The Psychology of the Mute, by G. S. Hall; The Psychology of the Feeble-minded, by G. S. Hall; The Psychology of the Criminal, by G. S. 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# ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

and raised to 2,417 officers and 20,925 enlisted men. In 1888 a **board of officers** convened by President Cleveland adopted a comprehensive scheme of coast defense fortifications. The board evolved a plan for 100 new forts, to cost one hundred million dollars. This plan received the approval of the Congress, and the work of construction has since that time made and the work of construction has since that time progressed.

At present the United States has invested in all a great number of forts and guns, with all the complicated and scientific machinery that modern warfare requires for their defense. The proper care of this defense machinery requires men trained in its use. The duty alone is ascertained by the performance of this duty at a minimum allowance to be 18,000 men. This is the number of men required in the United States other than coast defense fortifications. The number of men required in the coast defense fortifications by the Congress. More than \$22,000,000 has been expended in building and equipment, and the United States has a large regular army. The posts now in existence are sufficient to be built provide for accommodations for the troops, and if fully garrisoned require 25,000 troops.

We have in Cuba between 5,000 and 6,000 men, and in the Philippines 10,000 troops. In the Philippines cannot be withdrawn, and we are unimpaired, and certainly not until the convention how the members of the constitutional convention how it is a matter of a matter of the provided by the new constitution shall have and its stability assured.

In Porto Rico there are 10,000 troops. In Porto Rico to 1,125, which includes 800 native

It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines, we should have authority to increase the force to 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the

**Postal Service Grows.** The continued and rapid growth of the postal service is a sure index of the great increase in business activity of the country. Its extension to the remotest hamlets is the most striking evidence of the progress of the nation. The postal service is the backbone of the country. It is the lifeblood of the nation. It is the most important of all the services of the government. It is the most important of all the services of the government. It is the most important of all the services of the government.

1,031,324. By the close of the current fiscal year about 4,000 routes will have been established, providing for the daily delivery of 1,000 of rural population. This service augments the isolation of farm life, condones its dissemination of general information. Its application has shown that it increases productivity and can be accompanied by reductions in cost. The service has also shown that the augmented revenues and the accomplished savings together materialize in a reduction of the tax rate.

Very efficient service has been rendered by the navy in connection with the insurrection in China. A very satisfactory settlement

ment has been made of the long-pending question of the manufacture of armor plate. A reasonable price has been secured and the necessity for a government armor plant avoided.

I approve of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy for new vessels and for additional officers and men which the required increase of the navy makes necessary.

**Public Land Areas.**

The total area of public lands as given by the Secretary of the Interior is approximately 1,074,581,000 acres, of which 917,000,000 acres have been reserved for various purposes. The public lands disposed of during

The year amount to 13,435,887.96 acres, including 42,423.09 acres of Indian lands, an increase of \$1,151.41 over the preceding year. The total acreage of Indian lands during the fiscal year were \$4,370,778.10, an increase of \$1,000,020.46 over the preceding year.

At the end of the fiscal year there were on the pension roll 953,225 names, a net increase of 10,000 over the fiscal year 1930. The number added to the rolls during the year was 15,544. The amount disbursed for army pensions during the year was \$184,400,597.24, and for navy pensions \$3,761,

covered into the treasury, which shows an increase over the previous years' expenditure of \$405,077.00. There were 684 names added to the rolls during the year by special agents passed at the first session of the fifty-sixth Congress.

Progress of Hawaii.

Much interesting information is given in the report of the Governor of Hawaii as to the progress and development of the islands during the period from July 1, 1898, the date of the annexation, to July 1, 1900, the date of the Congress providing for the annexation, up to April 20, 1901, the date of the approval of the act providing a government

The territory, and thereafter. In the year 1896, the census taken in the year 1896, gives a total population of 100,020, of which 31,010 were native Hawaiians. The number of Americans reported was 6,848. The results of the Federal census taken in the year 1900, show a total population of 154,001, showing an increase over that reported in 1896 of 44,981, or 41.2 per cent. There has been marked progress in the development of the agricultural and railroad development of the islands. The Director of the Census states that the work in connection with the twelfth census is progressing favorably. This national

decade, has finally resulted in the collection of an aggregation of statistical facts to determine the industrial growth of the country. The Department of Agriculture has, in its resources, its richness in mines and forests, the number of its agriculturists, their farms and products, its educational and religious opportunities, as well as questions pertaining to so-called "social" statistics. The population during the last decade amounts to over 13,000,000, a greater numerical increase than in any previous census in history of the country.

extending its work during the past year, making progress in meteorological work relating to the lines of wire-telegraphy and forecasts for ocean-going vessels; outfitting industry as to animal disease; looking into the extent and character of sand accumulation; outfitting planters for the cure, preservation and intelligent harvesting of our woodlands; studying soils that producers may cultivate with better knowledge of conditions, and helping to clothe desert places with grasses suitable to our arid regions.

Our island possessions are being considered that their peoples may be helped to produce the *tropical products* now so extensively imported from the tropics. The United States is now turning its attention to the tropics, and into methods of improving our roads has been active during the year; help has been given to many localities and scientific investigation of material for the States and Territories. The United States is now turning its attention to the tropics, and into methods of improving our roads has been active during the year; help has been given to many localities and scientific investigation of material for the States and Territories. The United States is now turning its attention to the tropics, and into methods of improving our roads has been active during the year; help has been given to many localities and scientific investigation of material for the States and Territories.

Signed, under date of Nov. 10, 1920, the following order:

That the United States Civil Service Commission is directed to render such assistance as may be practicable to the Civil Service Board, created under the act of the United States Congress, approved March 3, 1907, for the betterment and maintenance of an honest and efficient civil service in the Philippine Islands, and, for that purpose to conduct examinations for the Civil Service of the Philippine Islands, in accordance with the regulations of the Civil Service Board of said islands, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the said board and the said United States Civil Service Commission.

In our recent prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations, and the more representative character of the House demands that our example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. Our growing power binds us to the maintenance of peace, and requires constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts, nor for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of those principles of equity and justice upon which our Constitution and our peace depend. Let us keep always in mind

that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure peace.  
**WILLIAM M'KINLEY.**  
 Executive Mansion, Dec. 3, 1900.

with unceasing devotion pouring your modest gift  
into the lap of a great, helpful, many-aided enter-  
prise of noble women, send for details of OUR 175¢  
DEFER. **THE DELINEATOR,**  
7 to 17 W. 13th St., New York

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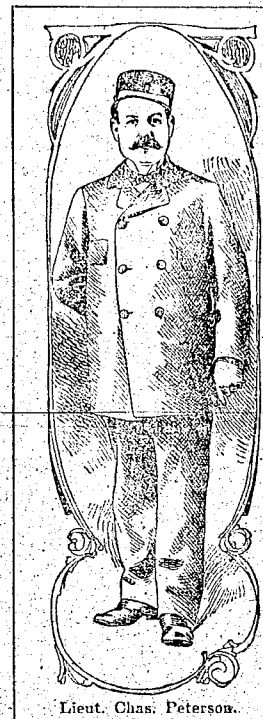
## LIEUTENANT PETERSON

Says Peruna Is the Finest Tonic and Invigorator He Ever Used.

Lieutenant Charles Peterson, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 21, writes the following letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., from 527 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"Last year I had a severe attack of a gripe which left me very weak, so that I was unable to perform my duties. Several of my friends advised me to build up on Peruna, and I found it by far the best tonic and invigorator I had ever used. In two weeks I was strong and well, and if ever I am exposed to unusual hardship incident with my duties at times, I take a dose or two of Peruna and find that it keeps me in good health."

Charles Peterson.



Lieut. Chas. Peterson.

The above is only one of fifty thousand letters we have on file attesting the merits of Peruna.

There are a great multitude of people in all parts of the land who have entirely lost their health as a result of a gripe; who have recovered from an attack, but find themselves with weakened nerves, deranged digestion, and with but very little of their former powers.

There is no disease known to man that leaves the system in such an outrageous and exasperating condition as a gripe.

For this class of sufferers, Peruna is a specific. Peruna should be taken according to directions and in a few weeks the sufferer will be entirely restored to his accustomed health.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a free copy of "Facts and Faces."

## What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

## Jell-O

a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! No baking! Add boiling water and set to cook. Flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

## WOES OF WORKERS.

The American man or woman is industrious. Our leisure class is small, our working world very large. Many of our leading citizens of great wealth are hard workers. Our laboring classes are found in herds and hordes in the "hives of industry." What is all this work for? In most cases it is for daily bread, in many for maintenance of others. Great numbers also work to acquire wealth. Some for great commercial prominence. Some to preserve intact a splendid inheritance. Necessity, generosity and ambition are the inspiration of all classes of industry, and the object of every one falls to the ground when ill-health attacks him.

Maintaining health is the most vital thing in the world for workers of every class, and the usefulness of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, as a strenuous of the constitutional and vital powers, is beyond all question. This great remedy enters into partnership with Nature and helps human beings do their work without giving up to premature decay. The strain of work is on the minds of some, on the bodies of others, but the nourishing of either, or both, is in the nerves and blood. Nervura acts directly on the fountains of health and its strengthening power is wonderful.

## Dr. Greene's NERVURA for the Blood and Nerves.

What does the worker do when some chronic trouble manifests itself? He takes some stimulant or something which is designed for temporary effect, and simply weakens his already overworked system. How different from this is the work of Nervura. How beautiful its support to the natural powers! Without shock of any kind its purely vegetable elements seek out the weak spots and build them up. Immediately the circulation of the blood improves and the sluggish elements are expelled. The nerves are quieted, the quality of the blood is enriched and the new and strengthening tide communicates itself to every muscle of the body.

Mr. JOHN D. SMITH, Electrician for the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., of Lynn, Mass., says:

"When a man has been sick and is cured, it is his duty to tell others about it, that they, too, may get well. Three years ago I had been working almost night and day, could not rest regularly, and got only a few hours sleep at night. No man can stand that long, and I soon began to feel unwell. I could not sleep when I tried, and my food would not stay in my stomach. I was in a terrible condition, and was much alarmed."

"I went to doctors, but they did me no good. Learning of the wonderful good done by Dr. Greene's Nervura, blood and nerve remedy, I determined to try it. It cured me completely of all my complaints. I feel healthy and strong well, thanks to this splendid medicine. I believe it to be the best remedy in existence."

Dr. Greene, Nervura's discoverer, will give all health seekers his counsel free of charge. His office is at 35 West 14th Street, New York City, and his advice may be secured by personal call or by letter through the mail; no charge is made in either case. The worn-out in body, mind, or sexual powers will get prompt help from Dr. Greene. His advice is absolutely confidential and free to all.

## No Longer Good Form.

Gossip has gone out. It is no longer considered good form to backbite. This, comments the New York Home Journal, is good news, and the best of it is that there is really a modicum of truth in it. "There is a better social atmosphere in this respect than there was a decade ago. This is to some extent due to the preachers, but still more largely to the general growth of culture and to the interest in athletics. 'People will talk,' and when they had nothing but their neighbors to talk about they could say about them and feel back on the back. But society has a great many interests now that are not merely personal, and the conversation level has risen. Where Mrs. Grundy used to retail disagreeable rumors about Mr. and Mrs. Brown-Jones, she now talks about puts and tees and bunkers. Mrs. Grundy has traveled, too, and she is too full of travel-talk to gossip very much. She realizes, too, that there is a certain lack of dignity in making other people's actions the subject of comment, and so she lets them severely alone. This is extremely encouraging, for if once evil speaking can become unfashionable, Mephistopheles will lose a winning card."

## AN ENEMY TO DRINK

One Woman Who Has Done a Great Deal to Put Down This Evil.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 3, 1900.—(Special.)—When the Independent Order of Good Templars of Minnesota wanted a State Organizer, they chose Mrs. Laura J. Smith of 1217 West 33d street—this city. The American Anti-Treat League also selected Mrs. Smith as National Organizer. The reason is not far to seek. This gifted woman has devoted her life to a battle against Drink and Drinking Habits. Her influence for good in Minnesota is and has been very far reaching.

About two years ago, however, it seemed as if this noble woman would have to give up her philanthropic work. Severe pains in her back and under her shoulder blades, made life a burden and work impossible. Physicians were consulted, and they prescribed for Kidney Disease. Three months' treatment, however, failed to give Mrs. Smith any relief. Her husband was much exercised, and cast about him for something that would restore his good wife to health and strength. He heard of the cures effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and advised her to try them, which she did. She is now a well woman and says:

"Two weeks after I commenced taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt much better, and at the end of several weeks was completely cured. I have had no recurrence of the trouble, but I take a pill off and on, and find that it keeps me in good health."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents a box. They are easily within the reach of all, and no woman can afford to suffer when such a simple and sure remedy is at hand.

Where It's a Success.

"It is no exaggeration to say that I should say 'oh!' remarked an Oregon farmer. 'Why, there's Lucy, gets up in the morning, milks six cows, gets breakfast, starts four children to school, looks after the other three, feeds the hens, likewise the hogs, likewise some motherless sheep, skims twenty pails of milk, washes the clothes, gets dinner, etc., etc., etc. Think I could hire anybody to do it for what she gets? Not much! Marriage, sir, is a success—a great success!'"—Ran's Horn.

Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughtful Worth of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

The lesson for Dec. 9 is from Mark 10:46-52; its subject is "Bartimeus Healed." Golden text: "Lord, I might receive my sight."—Mark 10: 51. After the conversation with the young ruler, Jesus spoke to his disciples the parable of the vineyard laborers, their unequal task and their equal recompense, to illustrate the truth that "the last shall be first, and the first last" (Matt. 20: 1-10). Continuing the journey to Jerusalem, he foretold his crucifixion to the twelve, who failed to understand (Matt. 20: 17-19; Mark 10: 32-34; Luke 18: 31-34). James and John with their mother asked Jesus to promise them the chief places in his kingdom, and were sternly rebuked, after which the other ten apostles, who complained, were also rebuked. The episode closed with the memorable saying: "Whoever would become great among you, shall be your minister; and whosoever would be first among you shall be servant of all. For verily the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." (Mark 10: 43-45).

## Explanatory.

Jesus was now very near to Jerusalem. Having descended the Jordan on its east side from the Jordan near the Sea of Galilee, he had recrossed it into the valley in which Jericho lies. Students of Palestinian geography will remember that the Jordan valley at this place is a very deep ravine, which if it were narrower would be a canyon, hundreds of feet below the surrounding plateau and hills of Moab and eastern Judea. Consequently the climate is semi-tropical, the heat and humidity intense, and the vegetation luxuriant. Jericho has many palms and other tropical plants rare in other parts of Palestine (Deut. 34: 3). The Old Testament history of Jericho is familiar as the city first visited by Joshua's spies, where Rahab rescued them; as the city destroyed by the seven-day march about its walls; as the city whose rebuilding was forbidden by a curse, but which was nevertheless several times rebuilt and inhabited. Some of the exiles who returned from Babylon took up their abode here (Neh. 3: 2).

"In the time of our Lord, Jericho had become an important place, owing to the partially shown by the Herodian family, to the city. Josephus describes the place with enthusiasm. The city lay 100 stadia from Jerusalem and sixty from the Jordan (Antiquities, viii, 153). It was situated in the middle by the river, and flanked on either side by high mountains, of which the western range overlooking the town. Palm trees abounded in the plain, those near the Jordan being the richest. In summer the climate was so hot that no one dared to come near it, but in winter the air was so mild that the inhabitants went about with thin clothing when snow covered the rest of Judea. Such was the luxuriance and fertility of the vegetation that the author declared the place might well be pronounced divine. Strabo likens the plain around Jericho to a theater, and corroborates Josephus' account of its fertility, declaring that the revenues from the balsam (from which medicine was extracted for the head and eyes) and from other plants was great."

The modern Jericho is a miserable village, containing about 300 wretched inhabitants, possibly the descendants of the puny race called by Aeneas Canaanites, who dwelt in its time on the plain. The rich patches of barley and wheat, with the gardens of the ecclesiastical establishments, give a hint of the possibilities of fertility which were so amply realized in former days. A dozen isolated palms represent the splendor of the past. A handsome Russian hospice now stands near the ruined tower mentioned by Whitebrand, and there is a small Greek church. Two good hotels accommodate travelers, who may now make the journey from Jerusalem by carriage road, and continue their drive over the plain to the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Jericho contains only a few plots of freehold, as in recent times it has become the private property of the Sultan, together with many other parts of the Jordan valley." (E. J. Bliss, in Hastings Bible Dictionary.)

The blind beggars sitting by the roadside is a familiar picture in Palestine, as in many oriental countries where the state makes no provision for such dependent beings beyond permitting them to solicit alms un molested. Blindness is more common than in western countries, and various eye diseases frequently become epidemic.

"Jesus, then son of David, have mercy on me." The title is clearly Messianic. The blind man had heard of Jesus during his previous journeyings in Judea, and perhaps through friends from Galilee, and had formed his own opinion as to the nature of this great healer and teacher. Believing him to be the long-expected deliver of Israel, he called out for help in his blindness, hoping that the great man would not pass him by. There were two blind men, according to Matthew, but Bartimeus was the more prominent, as we may suppose from the fact that he is called by name.

"Be of good comfort; rise, he calleth thee." The people who had rebuked him for troubling Jesus by calling out, now, when Jesus turns to hear his plea, are eager to encourage the blind beggar. They were not bad at heart, after all; and as soon they realized that the great rabbi was going to help, they became ashamed of themselves for having tried to prevent the beggar from reaching him.

"Casting away his garment." His outer garment or overcoat. His throwing it carelessly aside showed the abandon of his faith; he had no doubt that when he needed that garment again he could find it by good eyesight and by groping painfully over the ground.

"That I might receive my sight." This was everything to him. Blindness was a far greater affliction than it can be today, when the blind person is tenderly cared for; may read with his fingers, and may even support himself.

"With faith he made thee whole." Says MacDonald: "The cure of a man depended upon no uncertain or arbitrary movement of the feelings of Jesus. He was always ready to heal. No one was ever refused who asked him. It rested with the man; the healing could not have its way and enter in, save the man would open the door. Hence the question, and the promise of the 'patient's' faith." This is an illuminating thought, and the history of the gospel miracles supports its truth; that there was never any uncertainty as to Jesus' readiness to heal body or soul, the only question being whether the person before him was trusting him wholly."

Next Lesson—"Zacchaeus the Publican."—Luke 19: 1-10.

What Jamaica Sends Us.

The bulk of Jamaica's exports to the United States consists of fruits.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York.—It is true that the business transacted on the stock exchanges is always more or less of a purely speculative character, but in the same time it is none the less true that the movements of the markets can usually be taken as a pretty correct index to general business conditions and as a reflection of the sentiment of the best-posted people with regard to those conditions. Only to the extent that the markets anticipate the future is there any real value in the movements of the commercial world. Recently there has been an enormous demand for the better class of dividend-paying stocks, and prices have been advanced all the way from \$5 to \$15 a share, and in a few cases even more. Sales on the New York exchange since Nov. 7 approximate 20,000,000 shares, a record for that length of time that never before has been equaled. This extraordinary activity in securities and the strength of values has been a surprise to even the most optimistic of the bulls. Money continues to be very easy in view of the greatly increased activity in trade and speculation.

Chicago.—Interest in the grain market during the week was largely centered on the corn, and more especially regarding the probability of enough corn of contract quality being procurable to fill sales made for the current month's delivery. At the close of the week preceding there were only about 600,000 bushels of the desired grade in the public warehouses of Chicago, and not much more than 2,000,000 bushels of all kinds in both public and private elevators. Wheat has not recovered from the depression of the week preceding, but the tone of the market was heavier than appears from a decline of only 1/2 cent a bushel. News concerning the growing crop of Argentina is so varied in character that it is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion. Unless the crop should prove considerably smaller than the production of the previous year there appears little hope of the high prices for wheat that seemed probable when the trade was stirred by reports of extensive damage to the domestic crops of both winter and spring wheat. The plentiful supplies, notwithstanding, undoubtedly failure of the crops over extensive areas, is a striking illustration of the marvelous resources of the country and its vast agricultural area; likewise of the wonderful compensation received by nature for failures one section by extraordinary abundance in another. Small stocks of provisions hold the market firm. As the receipts of hogs continue in excess of those at the corresponding time of the year previous, it is a gratifying indication of the excellence of the demand for the manufactured products.

## FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.

The man who studies the population table issued by the director of the twelfth census, by which it appears that the inhabitants of the United States numbered 76,293,220, will find much to interest him. He will discover that New York is still the peerless Empire State and that there is not the remotest possibility of any other robbing her of first place. Her gain in population for the decade exceeds that of all other states combined, and stands rival to that in advance of her closest rival to-day than ten years ago. Since 1890 New York has added 1,270,156 to the number of her inhabitants, giving a total of 7,208,909 as against 5,938,753 in 1890. Her motto is still "Excelsior," and the spirit of enterprise and activity which has been placed at the top of the list of States is still alive and will keep her there.

Pennsylvania remains second in the sisterhood of commonwealths, and none of her companions in the republic has made sufficient advance in the decade to endanger the Keystone State's position or to make it more probable that she will be obliged to give it up for years to come. The great coal-mining commonwealth has gained 1,043,351 and her population now is 6,261,265.

Illinois, boastful, vainglorious Sucker State, is a poor third. Ever since the World's Fair time, when her head was swelled by compliments from all the nations of the earth because of that magnificent exhibition, she has been loudly proclaiming herself as the most progressive of all States and foretelling the day when she would pass New York. Her officials and newspapers have made extravagant claims about the population. At the beginning of this year Gov. Tanner set out a goal of 6,510,000, and therefore that Illinois is humiliated and disappointed by the census returns, which give her 4,821,557. Her gain during the decade is 995,199, nearly 300,000 less than that of the Empire State, which has kept on the even tenor of her way—hustling, bustling, without the blare of trumpets and self-praises. Till she sought to learn the lesson of modesty in this her season of humiliation.

Ohio, with 4,157,454 inhabitants, still stands fourth, and Missouri, with 3,107,117, is fifth, but neither of these States has shown any such gains as Texas, which, adding 813,303 to the number of her inhabitants, has passed Massachusetts and secured her position as fourth in the next decade and Ohio is still another ten years. The Bay State, increasing 600,403, is seventh. Indiana, Michigan and Iowa retain their former positions, eighth, ninth and tenth, respectively, while Georgia has taken Kentucky's place in the twenty-ninth niche, and after that stands thirty-first.

Some of the other interesting revelations are the inconsiderable growth of Kansas and Nebraska, Western States of large area, which have added but a few thousands to their population in the decade. Nevada, most insignificant of States, has decreased from 47,731 to 49,334, and the fact that this handful of people are permitted to enjoy the privileges of Statehood, while Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico are obliged to be content with territorial rights, is one of the injustices of American politics. These territories have grown amazingly in population. Oklahoma has increased from 61,834 to 398,245, Arizona from 59,620 to 122,212, and New Mexico from 153,593 to 193,774. Another section whose growth is remarkable is Idaho, which has 161,771, as against 84,365 in 1890.

\$15,000 from New York's Schools.

In response to an appeal for subscriptions to a fund which will be devoted to the rebuilding of schools and purchasing of school supplies to replace those lost in the Galveston disaster, the pupils and teachers of the New York schools have raised an amount estimated to be not less than \$15,000. The amounts have ranged all the way from 1 cent to \$10.

## MYSTERY OF A LOST RING.

It Got Around a Mouse's Neck and Stranded Him to Death.

I was told a true lost-ring story the other day which I believe has never been in print, although such may be the case. A well-known society woman suddenly missed a valuable diamond ring from her finger. It was a ring she seldom removed, but all that she could remember about it was that she had just washed her hands. Fearing it had slipped off in the operation the plumber was quickly called in and all the traps opened, with the faint hope of finding the jewel, but without avail, and sorrow reigned in the household, for the diamond was not only intrinsically valuable, but a dearly prized souvenir. Some time later the set bowl in the bathroom had to be replaced, and when it was removed, lo and behold, crowded in behind the water pipes was the skeleton of a mouse, and round the skeleton's thread of a neck hung a diamond ring. Identification was immediate and the mystery quickly cleared up by the poor little beast. He had feasted on a box of bran which mildly kept to whiten her fair hands and into which she undoubtedly dropped the ring. Mouse, through vanity or accident, slipped it over his head, but in trying to escape with the loot he died a felon's death.—Boston Herald.

## The Chinese Almanac.

Predicts the weather, and notes the days which are considered lucky or otherwise for commencing any undertaking, or for applying remedies to diseases. A lucky day is not necessary when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is taken for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver or kidney troubles. It will cure all these disorders.

## Name Duplications.

The Philadelphia directory shows nine men who bear the name of Thomas Thomas and eleven known as Robert Roberts. But William Williams outnumbers them both, as there are eighty-six citizens thus named.

## Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is inflamed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

## Words of Consolation.

"Yes, father," said young Mr. Pomphrey, who had been nominated for Congress, "it is too bad that your ancestors will never be as proud of you as mine are of me."—Baltimore American.

## BEST FOR THE BOWELS.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS: Candy Co. Cathartics, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Not So Mean as That.

Miss Oldgirl—I came honestly by my complexion.

Miss Costique—Oh, I didn't mean to insinuate that you hadn't paid for it.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Broom-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The silk worm is liable to a peculiar disease called "the reds," indicated by pink blotches on the body. It is supposed to be caused by indigestion.

## Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Cures gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

One hears a great deal about labor reform; but a greater need is the reformation of some of those fellows who don't labor.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 222 Third Avenue, N. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

## PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or soil the kettle.

The street railways at Cape Town employ 300 men. The cars are all made in America.

## Bottles Made of Paper.

Bottles are now being made of paper under a German patent. They are for use particularly on shipboard, where heavy weather works havoc among glass receptacles.

## Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adults. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seed brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/2 the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

## Killing Rats Not Cruelty to Animals.

Rats are not animals in the eyes of the law, as the Humane Society of Toronto found to its intense disgust when it tried to stop the slaughter of them by dogs.

## One of John Brougham's Jokes.

At the close of a performance given, as a benefit to John Brougham, the actor and dramatist, one of the audience threw upon the stage a purse of gold. Brougham picked it up and after examining it said: "Ladies and gentlemen, circumstances compel me to pocket the insult, but I'm thinking 'I should like to see the man who would dare to repeat it!'"

## Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 60-cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Among the coronation presents of Queen Elizabeth, a list of which is still preserved, two pairs of silk stockings are found. They were sent to her from Spain.

## It Seems as Though my Back Would Break.



Is it not true? Women suffer, feel the very life crushed out of them, grow old before their time. Each morning wake up determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet—

Before the morning is very old the dreadful BACKACHE attacks them, the brave spirit sinks back in affliction; no matter how hard they struggle, the "clutch" is upon them and they fall upon the couch crying:

"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?"

The answer is ready, your cry has been heard, and a woman is able to restore you to health and happiness.

Backache is only a symptom of more fatal trouble—heed its warning in time.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will stop your torture and restore your courage. Your pains come from unnatural menstruation or some derangement of the womb. Let those who are suffering read Mrs. Morton's letter and be guided by her experience.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO WOMEN.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been so delighted with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I thought I would write and thank you. My system was entirely run down. I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright; was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking your Compound I have gained fifteen pounds, and am gaining every week. My appetite has improved, have no backache, and I look better than I ever looked before. I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine."—Mrs. E. F. Morton, 228 York St., Cincinnati, O.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

**\$5000 REWARD** Offered to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonials letters we are constantly publishing. We have been careful to have every testimonial letter which is paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Co.

### 100 Drops

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

*Wm. D. Wadsworth*

Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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## LIBBY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

Made without regard to economy. We use the best beef, get all the nutriment from it, and concentrate it to the utmost.

In an ounce of our extract there is all the nutriment of 400 pounds of beef. To get more nutriment to the ounce is impossible. Few extracts have as much.

Our booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," tells many ways to use beef extract in soups, stews, lunches and the evening dish. Send your address for it.

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY  
Chicago

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Gives relief in five minutes. Send for free booklet and sample. Sold by druggists. One box sent postpaid. Address: YONK, TONK, YONK, N.Y.

## FOR SALE...

Printing Office Outfits

For large or small establishments. Estimates furnished promptly. For full particulars address the CHICAGO PRINTING OFFICE, 100 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FORTY-SEVEN MACHINES THORPE'S FOR SALE—FORTY-SEVEN MACHINES THORPE'S FOR SALE—FORTY-SEVEN MACHINES THORPE'S

Thompson's Eye Water

C. N. O. No. 49-1900

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

CONSUMPTION



# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an indication of good faith on the part of the writer. We do not assume responsibility for the return of letters, and in some cases, in order to save space, we have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

Let the "mashers" beware. The feminine fad of carrying a cane is growing.

Is there no rest for the weary? The magazines are publishing the stories of the siege of Peking.

Keen business ability was shown by the train robber who forced the sleeping-car porter to collect from the passengers for him.

As to the Prince of Wales taking to eye-glasses, it's quite natural that at 60 a man looks out on the world differently than at 20.

"Is Woman Retrograding?" asks an esteemed contemporary. We know one who was thirty-two three years ago, and is now only twenty-eight.

The Tennessee woman who killed her son for smoking cigarettes possibly believed that the only sure way of redeeming the boy from the burning evil.

Just 14,017,284 writers wrote so illegibly last year that the postoffice authorities could not deliver their letters. A good many of these scrawlers wrote "to the editor," too.

Appropos of a recent explosion, the Buffalo Evening Times sadly remarks that many a man has been blown up at his home who never had an ounce of chemicals stored on his premises.

Don't mistake, young man. In this world it is not what you have that is important, but what you are. The world maxims are somewhat against this view, but it is the true one, nevertheless.

The cheerful idiot, who is always ready to make suggestions in matters that he knows nothing about, was in evidence when ink was applied to the scolded face of a woman in a Pennsylvania town a few days ago. She is now terribly disfigured for life.

One of the puzzles of the election is the immense vote cast and the apparent indifference or apathy of the people during the campaign. There never was a presidential election in which the people seemed to be less interested, but when it came to voting they tumbled over each other to get to the polls.

The League against Sea sickness is a new French organization which publishes a serious periodical, the Journal du Mal de Mer, largely composed of infallible prescriptions against seasickness. Everybody knows such seasickness. People who do not go to sea find them very effective, and as a rule they are entertaining. But the French journal ought also to print some fiction with a less transparent plot and a more agreeable climax.

According to the census returns the Indian population of the United States is about 267,000, and experts say that there are probably as many or nearly as many Indians on the continent now as there were when it was discovered. As the Indians are slowly increasing in number and, according to Prof. Starr, the rest of us are becoming Indians, the next adventurer who discovers America will find the red men very numerous.

Education adds light to the mind and skill to the hand of its possessor. Other things being equal, the man who reads and by reading keeps in touch with the advance of improvements in his trade or art will do more and better work than the man who has no learning. In the almost unrelenting work of antagonizing the tide of foreign immigration and transforming the heterogeneous materials into something like a homogeneous people, the free school system has been, still is and will continue to be a great and indispensable factor.

The Chinese Minister at Washington in his "Plea for Fair Treatment," in the Century, adverts to the easy readiness with which credit was given to the lying reports and blunders misrepresentations that came from Shanghai during those trying days when Peking was the center of the world's dreadful apprehensions. Mr. Wu Ting-fang laments the incredulity with which Minister Conger's famous dispatch, announcing the safety of the legations, was received. He suggests that since charges and suspicions as to the Chinese character and so harmful in results were thus absolutely disproved, the fact should "teach a lesson all should heed—not to be too hasty in forming conclusions," and that "justice and consideration for others should be guiding principles upon all occasions." Truly these remarks may be, but worth remembering for all that.

That was a queerly dead done by Amelia, queen of Portugal, in saving the life of a man the other day. The queen is athletic and a fine swimmer. She saw a man drowning. He was not a scion of noble blood, but a plain boatman. The queen did not scream or appeal for help. She plunged into the water and helped to hold the man up until her attendants could reach him. It is reported of a czar of the Russians that he got off his horse, took a wounded man to his saddle and brought him off safely, crying as he came to his camp, "I've saved a man." He had been victorious in battle but more royal than all the killing of men was the royal act of saving one. So it may be said of the Queen of the Portuguese. She will never do a more royal act than when she saved a subject. Queen Amelia is a French woman by birth, a daughter of the Comte de Paris. She is about forty years of age and the mother of two children. No one outside of Europe had scarcely heard of her until she did this queerly feat. Here is an opportunity for the unknown royalty of the effete monarchies of Europe to make themselves known outside of 2 o'clock "functions." Let them do something worth the telling.

The case involving the question whether a seat in an ordinary passenger car can be "reserved" by the deposit of a piece of baggage has been decided by the New York court in favor of the right to so reserve. It may be remembered that the case was one in which a passenger placed his valise in a seat and then went forward to the smoking car to enjoy his cigar. When he had finished his smoke he returned to find the seat occupied and his valise in the aisle. The intruder was requested to leave, but curtly refused. A controversy on the subject of reserved seats was followed by a personal encounter in which the passenger who had "jumped the claim" of the other was yanked out and left to find another seat—if he could. The law was appealed to and the case turned upon the point whether the first comer had established a right to the seat by depositing his baggage in it. The court decided that a claim to a seat is established by the placing of personal belongings in it and that if a second comer "jumps the claim" he may be dispossessed. As both parties to the suit are men of means and determination, it is possible the case may be carried farther, and the highest court in the land may have to pass upon an exceedingly important point in interstate commerce. Evidently the decision of the New York court is open to exception, because it leaves some difficult questions untouched. For instance, if the first occupant of the seat, when he left his valise in possession, went forward and occupied a seat in the smoking car, was he not holding more than his share? Would passenger No. 2, finding the only available seat in the ordinary car taken up by the valise of passenger No. 1, be justified in jerking the owner of the valise out of his seat in the smoking car? Number 2 was entitled to one seat and No. 1 had not paid for two seats. In a recent instance a seat in a full car was occupied by two valises, and passengers went from car to car trying to find a seat. During the entire journey of over 100 miles the owner of the valises occupied a seat in the smoking car and never for a moment sat in the other seat, out of which he had kept two passengers. Was that course justified by the New York decision? Evidently the New York court had not gone to the bottom of the question raised by the scrapping of the two New York commuters.

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over here to try his fortunes on the English turf and chose for his residence the old Mount House at Letcombe, near Wantage, Berks. People who only know Mr. Croker as the leader of Tammany Hall would be amazed at the quietness and utter lack of ostentation which characterize his life at Letcombe. A man of medium stature, with iron-gray hair, beard and mustache, and a strong American accent, he is often to be seen during the summer months, riding or driving in the neighborhood of Wantage, and anyone who has had the fortune to drive with Mr. Croker is not likely to forget it, for he goes down some of the steep Berkshire hills at a furious pace with his buggy, slashing vigorously with his whip all the time. He will drive a good horse, and that means a very fast trotter, and if a horse he has bought does not please him, no matter what the cost of it, it is sold for what it will fetch.

A most extraordinary love for animals is one of his characteristics and he had at the Mount House, five bulldogs, several prize cats and five St. Bernard dogs. Two of the bulldogs, Rodney Stone, the champion of the world and for which he paid \$5,000, and Bromley Crib, he took back to America with him, taking first-class passage for both.

To the local charities, the writer continues, he is a liberal subscriber. On Sunday mornings he usually drives over to Hendred, a village six miles distant, to the Roman Catholic Church and in the afternoon he generally goes to see over his stables and farm. He is a man of immense physical strength and on one occasion when some men were trying to lift a seven-foot diamond on to a dynamo, but seemed to have a difficulty in doing so, Mr. Croker got up and put his shoulder under one of the spokes and lifted it himself on to the crank shaft. The tiger's head, with open mouth and teeth showing, which is the badge or coat-of-arms of Tammany, is to be seen here and there in the Mount House. In the drawing room it appears on various menu cards which were used at the great Tammany banquets. The New York papers are a source of unending interest to him, and he is often much amused at the cartoons of himself.

She Has Been Made a Countess in Her Own Right by the Czar.

Ms. Marguerite de Cassini, who has just been made a countess in her own right by the Czar, is the granddaughter and adopted daughter of Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to the United States. The new Countess is a lady of remarkable beauty and of most charming personality. She has lived in the province of Reggio Calabria, there are refugees in plenty for such as Mussolini. And on a mountain in that part of the country this particular ruffian lately fought an all-day battle with 100 soldiers who had surrounded him. At nightfall he vanished. There are seven trembling jurymen who will not sleep well till he is found. Mussolini is a terror and he is on the trail.

She Knew.

Marjorie is the small and only daughter in a family which boasts of several sons. Aged four is Marjorie, petite and imperious and enjoying excellent opportunities for becoming spoiled. She has lately attained to the dignity of the kindergarten and comes home daily with some fresh acquisition of wisdom. A few days ago it was addition, and she proclaimed proudly at the dinner table:

"I know how much two and two make and free and two and four and two."

"And what," said her father, "do you and I make, Marjorie?"

Without a moment's hesitation over these new factors in her problem, the little maid answered, with a dimple and a smile:

"Sweethearts."

And all the family were satisfied with Marjorie's arithmetic.

Charming Princess Louise.

There are many stories of the Princess Louise, and one in the Young Woman tells how a boy on the Baltimore estate, when asked which member of the royal family he liked best, said: "I think I like the Princess Louise best, because she's so jolly to talk to." Even Carlyle, we are told, found her fascinating, for, after meeting her when she was about 21, the sage of Chelsea wrote of her to his sister, "Decidedly a very pretty young lady, and clever, too, as I found out in talking to her afterward." Westminster Gazette.

DICK CROKER IN ENGLAND.

Glimpses of His Life Taken from the Pen of a British Writer.

One of the most discussed political figures in the last campaign was Richard Croker, boss of Tammany Hall, who sailed for Europe after it was all over to take the waters of Carlisle for the benefit of his health. In England, where he spends a portion of each year, Mr. Croker is well known, and the following account of his life there, taken from Black and White, will be read with interest by Americans.



It is now more than five years, says the writer, since Richard Croker came over here to try his fortunes on the English turf and chose for his residence the old Mount House at Letcombe, near Wantage, Berks. People who only know Mr. Croker as the leader of Tammany Hall would be amazed at the quietness and utter lack of ostentation which characterize his life at Letcombe. A man of medium stature, with iron-gray hair, beard and mustache, and a strong American accent, he is often to be seen during the summer months, riding or driving in the neighborhood of Wantage, and anyone who has had the fortune to drive with Mr. Croker is not likely to forget it, for he goes down some of the steep Berkshire hills at a furious pace with his buggy, slashing vigorously with his whip all the time. He will drive a good horse, and that means a very fast trotter, and if a horse he has bought does not please him, no matter what the cost of it, it is sold for what it will fetch.

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Washington since she was 17, and has won the admiration of all who have met her. The new title with which she has been honored will establish her rank, which up to the present has been in doubt—among the ladies of the diplomatic set. It was rumored recently that the fair young Countess had been betrothed to M. Pavloff, the Russian minister to Korea, but the report has been denied.

A REMARKABLE ORCHARD.

It Is Over 122 Years Old and Is Still Bearing Fruit.

When Lord Howe landed in Cecil County on his way to capture Philadelphia a number of friends, from their supposed sympathy with the invading army, were arrested by the Americans and sent to Winchester, Va., as political prisoners. Many of them, of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of the above-named city, they were not long in Winchester before the officers in charge of them, finding them to be men of honor and truth, paroled them on condition that the friends of the neighborhood would board them free of expense to the then ruling power, says a writer in the Baltimore Sun. Among those who took them I mention Lewis Neale, Abram Hollings-

worth and Isaac and David Brown, whose descendants are still living around Winchester.

Isaac Brown, great-grandfather of the writer, had three of the exiled Friends at his home, three miles north of Winchester. While they were with him in the spring of 1778 they planted an orchard with apple trees. Ever since then the orchard has been bearing fruit, and I send you a few of the apples from the orchard on the farm now owned and occupied by two granddaughters of Isaac Brown, Eliza and Catherine Brown, cousins of the writer, who annually send me a box of the apples as a reminder of the many happy days of youth spent with them over three-score and more years ago. The same house occupied by the Friends is still occupied by the present owners.

In the Historical Library can be found the diary of the exiled Friends at Winchester, which contains the correspondence of their wives with Gen. Washington when they applied to him for their release. He declined upon the ground that they were state prisoners and were beyond his control.

The Gilpins, Whittons, Pembertons, Fishers, Drinkers, Penningtons, and other well-known citizens of Philadelphia are the descendants of the Quakers spoken of above.

ONE OF BOOTH'S SOLDIERS.

American Noblewoman a Worker in the Salvation Army.

The Countess of Tankerville, one of the most devoted members of Gen. William Booth's Salvation Army, is now in this country and is accompanied by her husband, who was also a member of the Salvation Army at Tacoma, Wash., where the two first became acquainted and were married. At that time the Earl of Tankerville was third in succession to the title. The Countess was Miss Lenora Van Marter, a resident of Tacoma, and it was while engaged in a war work there that she attracted the Earl's notice. He was so smitten by her rare beauty that he abandoned the gay life he was leading in order to be near her. Together they worked for many months in the streets of Tacoma, doing good to all with whom they came in contact. Finally the young man, by the death of his relatives, came into possession of his estates and title. He at once married the young army lass and together they set



out for England. Here they despised the gayeties of the social set; they were entitled to enter, and continued their work in the Salvation Army, winning high praise from Gen. Booth for their zeal and efficiency. They returned to the United States to continue their chosen work for a time. Whether or not they will remain permanently has not yet been determined. If the work here shall seem to require their services they will stay; if England offers a more promising field for their endeavors they will return there. In any event they are determined that they will not forsake the army in the days of their prosperity.

Highland Venison.

Most of the red deer venison which finds its way to London is Scotch-wild venison, shot in the forests. There is great difference in quality in this Highland venison. To be good, venison needs to be fat, and unlike most game the "artificially fed" deer, or, rather, the deer that enjoys the feed of a good English park, is better for the table than when picked up a hard living on a Scotch mountain, but there are varieties of Scotch deer. Those on forests with plenty of low ground attached grow fat and heavy, and the meat is as good as that of an English park-fed stag. At the end of October and beginning of November the flesh deteriorates rapidly and is mealy and poor, evidence that if any were needed, that the shooting ought to have closed earlier, but a good deal of Russian venison, shipped ready and cut up into joints, is very poor stuff. The same rules as to season govern the supply of red deer venison from English parks, but the weight and quality of the latter are superior to the Scotch. Most large proprietors find a sale for their spare venison near home, and consequently it is less common in the market. Red deer hinds are again in season in winter, but the fall venison is in every way better. Some is even still fed, and the carcasses show almost as much fat as does small mutton.

Just in Time.

A circus paid a flying visit to a small northern town not long ago, and the price of admission was sixpence, children under 10 years of age half-price. It was Edith's tenth birthday, and her brother Tom, aged 13, took her in the afternoon to see the show.

Arrived at the door he put down ninepence and asked for two fruit tins.

"How old is the little girl?" asked the money-taker, doubtfully.

"Well," replied Master Tom, "this is her tenth birthday, but she was not born until rather late in the afternoon."

The money-taker accepted the statement, and handed him the tickets. But it was a close shave—London Spare Moments.

Population of the British Isles.

The census will be taken on the last day of March, 1901. Ten years ago, when the last census took place, the population of the United Kingdom was 37,740,283. The registrar general estimates the present population at 40,931,471.

As the salt savors the broth, so does labor give relish to pleasure.

# THOMAS JEFFERSON.

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE GREAT VIRGINIAN.

Man Who Wrote the Declaration of Independence and Who Contributed Largely to the Founding of the American Republic.

No father of the republic was more frequently or more extensively quoted in the remarkable campaign of 1900 than Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and for this reason we take the opportunity of reproducing certain extracts from an article on his life and character contributed by John De Morgan to The Book World:

Jefferson, says the writer, was in many ways the most remarkable man of the age. His individuality stood out prominently and his earnestness and sincerity made him so conspicuous that his very name became almost synonymous with that of the republic. He was essentially the man for the time and throughout all ages, when the mists of prejudice and passion, and misrepresentation have cleared away, Jefferson will stand out on the pages of history as one of the greatest men the world has produced.

His Early Manhood.

At the age of 20 Jefferson began the study of law; he was admitted to the bar in 1767. Two years before he had listened to the eloquence of Patrick Henry when that famous speech was delivered which set the colonies ablaze with opposition to the stamp act. In 1769 he was elected a member of the House of Burgesses and at once introduced a bill giving owners a right to emancipate their slaves. The bill did not become a law until some years later.

In 1772 he was married to Martha Skelton, a young and charming widow who played the spinnet to his violin and delighted to sit at his feet, her head resting on his knee, and listen for hours to his reading from his favorite authors. There was an ideal union, but she did not live to share her husband's triumphs, for she died in 1782.

He was elected to the first Congress in 1775 and, in the words of John Adams, "brought with him a reputation for literature, science and a happy talent of composition." When, a year later, he was appointed Chairman of the committee to draw up a declaration of independence, his co-laborers unanimously left the matter in his hands, and from the pen of Thomas Jefferson emanated the most remarkable impeachment of an existing government, and a declaration of the rights of man that ever came out of an expectant world.

Beginning in the years immediately preceding that Declaration of Independence and closing in the early part of the administration of John Quincy Adams, the writings of Thomas Jefferson were a rich repository of principles in the science of government.

He was a voluminous writer and his reflections and theories, his profound and original ideas in the realm of religion, morals, education, law, the rights of man, and other topics, are well worthy the study and attention of the people.

What He Foresees.

He predicted that a time might come when there would arise an aristocracy of wealth, and he expressed a hope that the country would "crush" in its birth the aristocracy of our moneyed corporations, which dare already to challenge our government to a trial of strength, and bid defiance to the laws of our country." He had a genuine contempt for the aristocracy of birth, and said: "An honest farmer occupies a more dignified place in the scale of beings, whether moral or political, than a lazy lounging, valuing himself on his family, too proud to work, and drawing out a miserable existence by eating the surplus of other men's labor, which is the sacred fund of the helpless poor."

Between 1770 and 1800 Jefferson was in office either as Governor of Virginia, Minister to France, Secretary of State, Vice President or President; in every office he served the people faithfully, but made many enemies by his honesty and truth.

In Virginia a great struggle was going on in favor of religious liberty. The Established Church had become so narrow and dogmatic that all who dared to differ from it in matters of faith or politics were treated as heretics and cruelly persecuted. The church, at that time, was essentially an English institution and many of its clergy considered it a sacred duty to preach loyalty to England; this still further antagonized many. The struggle was a fierce one, and Jefferson, naturally, became one of the leaders. He argued and worked so diligently for religious liberty that his enemies branded him an "infidel," and some called him an "atheist."

It is doubtful whether any political writer wrote so strongly in favor of true religion than did Jefferson. Some of his most eloquent sentences, some of the passages from state papers, pamphlets from private and public letters were replete with piety and full of humble reliance on the Creator.

After his second Presidential term he retired to Monticello and spent the remaining seventeen years of his life with his books, correspondence with literateurs in all parts of the world and in establishing the University of Virginia.

When he passed away July 4, 1826, the country lost the first and greatest of its political thinkers, a man who, beyond all others, labored to create a commonwealth in which all should be partners, instead of a republic of the few, a nation of classes. He wielded a mighty power, but, unlike many, his work was with the pen, for he was no statesman-craze, and so large a correspondence, and in all the thousands of letters and essays and treatises he wrote there will be found something of eternal value, for he never wrote without thought, and he never thought without developing something original or bright, something which tended to elevate the people and make the nation more free.

A suspicious disposition and a fondness for talking is the combination which makes a gossip.

# NEW COREAN MINISTER.

One of the Ablest Statesmen of the Hermit Kingdom.

Prince Min Tong Whan, the new Korean minister to Washington, belonging to the progressive party of his native land and is one of the foremost and most influential statesmen in the "Hermit Kingdom." Prince Min has traveled widely. He made a tour of the world when appointed as special ambassador to Queen Victoria's jubilee, going to England by way of India and the Suez canal, and traveling leisurely over the continent before going to London. He returned with his suite through the United States, which he traversed slowly, remaining for some time in the large cities, studying the customs of the people.



Prince Min remained for several weeks in Washington. During his stay in Washington the Prince, who, like all of his countrymen, acquires foreign languages easily, learned to speak English with fluency, and studied the American system of government.

The new minister is taller than the average Korean, with a military figure and carriage that might have been acquired at West Point, an intellectual face and the grace and manners of a man of the world. He is cultivated, erudite and familiar with the history and traditions of the Occident, as well as with those of the Orient. He is in a word, a broad-gauged, well-balanced man, who may be expected to administer his legation in a way creditable both to his country and acceptable to this government.



"An education is the safest investment pays the highest interest, is most readily exchanged, never depreciates in value, never suffers from over-taxation, is never in danger from thieves, never ends in a lawsuit to break the will after the owner's death, and may be gained for an eternity."

"The color of the school exercise boards is a matter of great importance, but has been strangely neglected," says the Philadelphia Era. "From time immemorial it has been a matter of common knowledge, even among uneducated people, that black is the worst of colors for the eyes. Every sensible person knows how much more trying to the eyes black goods are than those of any other color, particularly in a poor light. The best color for the school exercise board, according to the Era, from a hygienic point of view, is some shade of a cream white, a dead surface of soft, mellow tint, varied in its degree of whiteness to suit the quantity and quality of the light afforded. The crayons for these boards should be of sky blue color for ordinary work, while for occasional work a canary orange and a clear dark green might be used."

Never scold nervous children nor "make fun" of them. They suffer enough without your threats or sarcasm. Pretend not to see their awkwardness when in company, nor their grime when alone. A case was reported the other day of a boy of 10 years who, on being vexed, and often without any apparent provocation, would scratch his hands and make the most frightful contortions of the muscles of his face and head till his poor mother fears he is idiotic. By no means. He is the brightest boy in his class at school, fond of reading and of natural history, but he is of highly nervous temperament, and has not been taught to control the little vices, so to speak, on which he is strung. This is no slight case. There are thousands of children who give way to their nerves in similar fashion. Talk to them about these nervous little fellows that should be their servants, not their masters. Never whip them. The man or woman who whips a nervous child is on a level with brutes that have no reason. Encourage them. Help them. Be patient with them. They are the making of our future successful men and women. For they will work hard at whatever they undertake. Brace up your own nerves first, and then be indulgent toward the capers of your over-nervous children—Home Comfort.

Chinese Wives Subordinate.

Many of the characters in the Chinese language are very suggestive of the relationship between husband and wife, and leave no doubt as to the subordinate position which the woman occupies in Chinese domestic life. The part which the Chinaman plays in securing his bride is vigorously illustrated in the word to seize, the character for woman crouching under the Chinese symbol for claws, while the character for self, indicated by a woman placed beside a broom, is evidence of the Chinaman's opinion with regard to the proper position of his helpmate in his household.

Every mother and father should remember when they buy the children every new fangled toy, and membership into every club that is organized, that some day the children will knock very hard because their parents are poor in their old age.

# SERMONS OF THE WEEK.

Unchangeable.—God's wonderful love commands itself to us because it is unchangeable.—Rev. M. E. Chaffey, Christian Church, Pittsburg, Pa.

Power.—Formerly power meant the king, the nobility, the clergy; now power is the sole prerogative of the people.—Prof. Mangarajan, Social Ethics Church, Chicago, Ill.

The Sunday School.—The Sunday school furnishes the one indispensable element of a complete life, and this never leaves the man.—Rev. A. Bilkey, Universalist, Baltimore, Md.

Worry.—Worry kills more people than work. We expect to be happy in heaven because the Christian religion made us happy on earth.—Rev. Mr. Sanford, Baptist, Hackensack, N. J.

Man.—Man is, by nature, divine, and if he would employ his divine forces, he would find a greater degree of prosperity and harmony in life.—Rev. F. E. Mason, Spiritualist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Message of Love.—Christ's message to the world is the message of love. It has two divisions—that with reference to God and that with reference to man.—Rufus H. Jones, Quaker, Hartford, Pa.

The Press Educative.—The press is educative to a greater degree than we sometimes realize; it is a great formative influence; it spreads intelligence and thus creates character.—Rev. W. C. Madison, Methodist, Denver, Colo.

Unwise Haste.—Unwise haste is a waste. Hurry to get rich, hurry to get on, kills the average man. The disease to-day is "hurritonitis," fruitful mother of all ill health. Hustle is well enough.—Rev. H. Vanderwater, Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J.

The One Christ.—Let the church, trophied with victories through all her past, brace her strength anew for the last battle and re-embrace the one Christ with all his imperialism and absolutism over our lives.—Rev. J. C. Smith, Presbyterian, Indianapolis, Ind.

Corporate Capacity.—We men and women are, in our corporate capacity as the people, as humanity, as a nation, as society, the manifestation in time and on the earth of omnipotence and infinite benevolence.—Rev. William T. Brown, Congregationalist, Rochester, N. Y.

Kindness.—Kindness will do wonders, if properly employed. We don't want it dumped upon us in great quantities, like the man who buys his wife a seal skin and then forgets about her little wants for the next five years.—Francis Murphy, lecturer, Methodist, San Francisco.

Truths.—The law of gravitation, Kepler's laws, the demonstrated theorems of geometry, the truths discovered by Archimedes, were truths long before they were discovered by men and will remain true as long as the world stands. Their age is nothing against them.—Rev. Geo. H. Grover, Methodist, Milwaukee, Wis.

Social Freedom.—Jesus, our Lord and master, provoked opposition all through his public life, for he knew that no one can be true to himself and the larger life that fills the earliest heart without social freedom. This prompted him to love the social outcast, and sit with publicans and sinners.—Rev. Dr. Brown, Methodist, New Orleans, La.

Everyday Conditions.—We cannot ignore in our religious life the everyday conditions about us. The only capable religion is one that can be applied to all things in a practical way. Especially is religion applicable to the solution of the problems that arise in this great country.—Rev. Dr. Rainford, Episcopalian, New York City.

To Save All.—Each and every church in this city would take in all to-day and to-morrow if they could. There is not a minister but is doing his level best to save all. Can it be possible that more men is better than his God? Is it true that man would save all if he could and God can and won't?—Rev. M. Crossley, Universalist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Great Civilization.—We can't have a great civilization without having religion represented in a great way. If we go on in New York as we have been, erecting cheap churches and costly taverns, great insurance buildings and great flat-houses, we are saying that religion is of minor importance to business.—Bishop Potter, Episcopalian, New York City.

A Dual Life.—Every man in the commonwealth leads a dual life—a private life under the shadow of the home and a public life under the aegis of the state. As a father, husband, or son he owes certain duties to God as well as to the family; as a citizen he contracts certain obligations to his country. These civic virtues are all comprised under the generic name of patriotism. Patriotism implies, of course, not only a love for one's country, but also an attachment to its laws, institutions and government, filial admiration for its heroes, its statesmen and men of genius and Christian philanthropy, who have contributed to their country's renown by the valor of their arms, the wisdom of their counsel, by their literary fame, or by their public benefactions. It also includes an ardent zeal for the maintenance of these sacred principles which secure to the citizen freedom of conscience and an earnest determination to conserve his talents and his life, if necessary, in defense of altar and throne, of God and fatherland.—Cardinal Gibbons, R. C., Baltimore, Md.

Makes Her Living Cleaning Jewels.

A New York woman has a unique manner of making a living. She goes from house to house of the fashionable of New York and directly under the eyes of her customers cleans the family jewels. She carries all her instruments for cleaning in a little hand satchel, and thus almost unobserved goes her rounds.

Friends, They Say.

Any—Isn't that a small shoe, dear? Maud—Yes, dear, for the foot—Boston Traveler.